

TIME

THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

SPACE
SURGEON
STAPP

ARTZ/BASHEFF



Manhattan® creates a special shirt for Ivy League circles

TODAY'S well-dressed man wants the Ivy Look in most everything—especially shirts. These *Manhattan* Ivy Look OxforDs are as authentically Ivy as Fraternity Row. What makes them different from other Oxford shirts? Take the button-down collar. It has a button in the back, and it's unlined to give it just the proper roll. There's an outverted

pleat down the back and a box pleat center in front. All make for comfort, neatness and true Ivy Look styling. Colors: pink, mint, tan, blue and white keyed to your new dark-toned suits. Price, \$5.00. Silk repp Ivy Look ties, \$2.50. Her *Lady Manhattan* Oxford shirt, \$5.00. The Manhattan Shirt Company, 444 Madison Avenue, N. Y.

©1955





It builds a wall of sugar

A typical example of B. F. Goodrich improvement in rubber

THE higher, the better—thousands of sacks of sugar had to be stacked in this warehouse. The higher the stacks, the more sugar that could be stored.

But the height has always been limited by the stacking equipment. Belt conveyors have long been used. But even with special knobby-surfaced belts, the sacks slipped down the conveyor when the pitch was too steep. A lot of storage space wasn't being used.

B. F. Goodrich engineers went to work on the problem. The result is the B. F. Goodrich Ribflex belt you see in

the picture. It gets its powerful gripping action from thousands of flexible rubber blocks that cover the belt surface. These tiny blocks are tough enough to last for years, yet soft so they bend just enough to grip anything carried by the belt and move it easily, quickly, without a slip.

Now, thanks to this B. F. Goodrich improvement, the Ribflex belt carries twice as many sacks at a time, climbs at a steep 45° angle, makes it possible to stack 42 sugar bags where 30 were the limit before.

B. F. Goodrich engineers are con-

stantly finding ways to make rubber products save money for users—either by doing a job other rubber can't do, or by lasting longer, or by replacing other more expensive materials. Your B. F. Goodrich distributor can show you, right in your own plant, where these improvements can cut your operating costs. Call him when you need rubber. *The B. F. Goodrich Company, Department M-475, Akron 18, Ohio.*

B.F. Goodrich
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS
DIVISION



The Studebaker Tradition of Craftsmanship begins with the first Conestoga Wagon (1852).



A great tradition carries on: Studebaker builds its first pace-setting gasoline-powered car (1904).



Studebaker starts the automotive world with the first true postwar car (1947).

A Great American Tradition
burns bright again!



Still pioneering: Packard introduces the most powerful engine in any American car (1955).



Packard builds the first production car with shock absorbers as standard equipment (1910).



The Packard Tradition of Engineering begins with America's first luxury motorcar (1899).

STUDEBAKER ★

Fine cars in every price class—

WHERE PRIDE OF

Down through the years, great motoring traditions were created by Studebaker, with its heritage of fine craftsmanship, and Packard, with its fame for inspired engineering. Now they are united — and a great tradition burns bright again!

Americans love a good fight!

Today, the dynamic new Studebaker-Packard Corporation is boldly challenging the entire automobile industry. This *young blooded* company is turning the tables on old-line thinking . . . with *new* men, *new* facilities, *new* ideas, and a *new* blueprint for growth based on a five-point program:

1. To keep our sights always on the goal of giving the public exactly the kind of cars it wants
2. To see that every product we produce is the *finest* in its field
3. To remain alert, aggressive, and ready to take advantage of every opportunity to better serve the public and our dealers
4. To be the sort of company people *like* to do business with
5. To be big but never so big as to stifle the individuality that is our heritage

Frankly, we know that the *only* way we can hope to earn your business is to offer you a better car for your money. That's just what we are doing and will continue to do, for Studebaker-Packard Corporation is the *one* company where Pride of Craftsmanship *still* comes first.

Today, America's proudest automotive tradition burns bright again, with great cars and trucks in every price class . . . cars to fit every taste and every budget . . . cars that are first with the exciting new ideas in motoring.

That's why people are buying so many more Packards, Clippers, and Studebakers this year. That's why we urge you to see your Studebaker or Packard Dealer soon . . . to take a demonstration ride that will be the most convincing proof in the world that the Studebaker-Packard Corporation is bringing better motoring to you and your family.

CLIPPER ★ PACKARD

products of Studebaker-Packard Corporation

WORKMANSHIP STILL COMES FIRST!



Look at the "green" saved by Wolverine! says Mr. Friendly

Wolverine Tube, Division of Calumet & Hecla, Inc., one of the largest manufacturers of tubing, is a demon on accident prevention. In Detroit, and at its new plant in Decatur, Alabama, acclaimed the world's most modern tube mill, Wolverine puts highest priority on safety.

AMERICAN MUTUAL

Service from salaried representatives in 78 offices!
Savings from regular substantial dividends!

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And it pays off. Wolverine's safety program, with the help of American Mutual Safety Engineers, has saved them \$145,352 in nine years on premium and dividends. As Mr. Friendly has pointed out time and again, accident prevention and lower production costs go hand in hand. Wolverine is only one of hundreds of firms that have discovered American Mutual's safety program means lower costs, important savings and a better competitive position.

WHY NOT SEND for the facts on how Wolverine Tube and other companies pocketed these big savings. Write: American Mutual Liability Insurance Company, Dept. T-123, 142 Berkeley Street, Boston 16, Mass.

TIME
September 12, 1955

TIME is published weekly by TIME Inc., at 545 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 11, Ill. Printed in U.S.A. Entered as second-class matter January 25, 1928, at the Postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879. Subscription \$6.00 a year in U.S.A.

Volume LXVI
Number 11

A dramatic demonstration of a new idea to help you understand music better and enjoy it more...

MUSIC~APPRECIATION RECORDS

NOTE: Because of the unusual length of the symphony, the Tchaikovsky recording is on two records—a 12" disc with the performance on both sides, and a 10" disc with the analysis on both sides.



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MAX RUDOLF, conducting

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SPONSORED BY THE BOOK-OF-THE-MONTH CLUB, this new idea is designed for those who enjoy good music but who are aware, too often, that they do not listen to it with complete understanding and appreciation. There is no doubt about the reason: most of us are not properly primed about what to listen for. MUSIC-APPRECIATION RECORDS meet this need—for a fuller understanding of music—better than any means ever devised. This enjoyable form of self-education can be as thorough as the Music Appreciation courses given in many universities.

YOU SUBSCRIBE BUT TAKE ONLY THE RECORDS YOU WANT... A new MUSIC-APPRECIATION RECORD will be issued—for subscribers only—every month. Ultimately, all the great masterpieces of music will be included. The announcement about each forthcoming record will be written by the noted composer and music commentator Deems Taylor. After reading this descriptive essay you may take the record or not, as you decide at the time. You are not obligated to take any specified number of records. And you may stop the subscription at any time you please!

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TRY A ONE-MONTH SUBSCRIPTION—WITH NO OBLIGATION TO CONTINUE... Why not make a simple trial, to see if these records are as pleasurable and as enlightening as you may anticipate? The Tchaikovsky recording will be sent to you at once—without charge. You may end the subscription immediately after hearing this recording, or you may cancel any time thereafter. In any case, the gift recording is yours to keep.

* * * *

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—Jarmila Novotna

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A GLOSSARY OF
MUSICAL TERMS**





Mt. Rainier National Park, Wash.

The mountain that blew its top

Mt. Rainier, the most superb landmark of the Pacific Northwest, stands as a 14,408-foot monument to the constructive genius of fire and ice. Built by volcanic action, which some say eventually blasted 2,000 feet off its crest, the mountain today has 26 active glaciers, ranging in thickness up to 500 feet, that constantly grind away at its slopes.

In addition to its matchless glaciers, Mt. Rainier National Park offers excellent skiing and climbing, more than 240 miles of wilderness trails and some of the most eye-filling floral displays in the entire park system. Here you can

explore the weirdly beautiful ice caves beneath a glacier or toboggan down its surface in special "tin pants". You can observe bears, blacktail deer, elk, the rare mountain goat and other forms of wildlife, living as they did before the white man came.

Named for an English admiral who never saw it, Rainier is nevertheless typically American in personality. When you see it dominating the Washington sky, you'll find it massive, colorful and spectacular — and you'll know, perhaps for the first time, the true meaning of "purple mountains' majesty"...

Sinclair Salutes The National Wildlife Federation

A nation-wide group of state organizations whose primary objective is the restoration, conservation and scientific management of our natural resources. The National Wildlife Federation is a non-profit, non-political organization with headquarters at 232 Carroll St., N.W., Takoma Park, Washington 12, D.C.

The activities of the Federation are financed by contributions and through the sale by mail of Wildlife Stamps and other nature materials. The Federation's work provides scholarships, fellowships, news and legislative reports, field and educational services and other programs designed to foster a greater understanding of America's outdoor heritage.



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so often
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is how we see

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From inside, almost everything we see *outside*, is seen through glass. So the distortion-freedom of Parallel-O-Plate is vital in homes, schools and almost every kind of building.

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In most localities, this remarkable product costs no more than regular plate glass! So insist on it for *your* windows. If you plan on using double-pane insulating glass, be sure you get *Thermopane** made of Parallel-O-Plate. And make sure the mirrors you buy are made of it.

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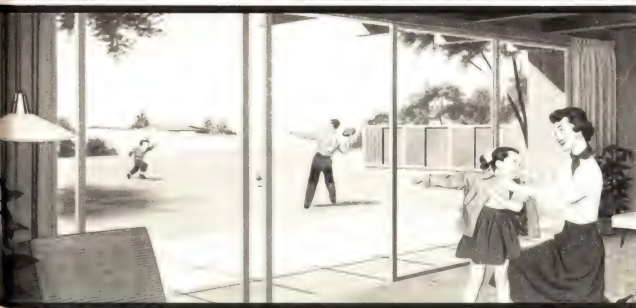
LIBBEY·OWENS·FORD *a Great Name in Glass*



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windows of Parallel-O-Plate Glass, you see how much its truer reflections mean to exterior appearance.



LOOKING OUT of your sliding glass doors made of Parallel-O-Plate Thermopane, you see the scene as it is.

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The WHITEHALL, S-1611:
Black calf/leather two-piece blucher;
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LETTERS

Tale of the Tiger

Sir:

Re Carmine De Sapio [Aug. 22]: Do you honestly think that the Tammany Tiger under De Sapio has changed stripes, or that the people think so? For all the whitewashing... the black stripes are still there, even though De Sapio has a new technique. He says Tammany is honest, and—*ergo*—that is supposed to make it honest. He should read *Macbeth* once again, to refresh his recollection about a "damned spot" that is still there...

CLARENCE GREENBAUM
Republican County [N.Y.] Committee
New York City

Sir:

Carmine De Sapio's professed disassociation with the mobster elements around Tammany came as no surprise; that *TIME* should print it was a surprise. Of course, if De Sapio is on the level, then *TIME* did the public a service with its cover story...

LISTON F. COON
Watkins Glen, N.Y.

Sir:

So Carmine has to get out of being in the next room to Costello? Well, for at least five years, and maybe ten, Costello and his ilk were running Tammany...

JACK M. WEBSTER
Fort Worth, Texas

Sir:

... A very clever job in leaning over backward so as not to give De Sapio the benefit of any doubt...

HOWARD P. SMITH
North Bennington, Vt.

Sir:

Carmine De Sapio spends "... hours each day in his national committeeman's headquarters in the Biltmore Hotel." On Mondays and Fridays he "... holds court ... in Tammany Hall." He "averages a dozen speeches a week." He polioficks at his kitchen table from 8 a.m. and all the while he...

Letters and Editorials should be addressed to: *TIME & LIFE Building, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N.Y.*

Subscription Rates: Continental U.S., 1 yr., \$6.00; 2 yrs., \$10.50; 3 yrs., \$14.00. Canada and Yukon, 1 yr., \$6.50; 2 yrs., \$11.50; 3 yrs., \$15.50. Plane-spedited editions to Hawaii and Alaska, 1 yr., \$8.00; 2 yrs., \$11.50; 3 yrs., \$14.00. Cuba, Mexico, Panama, Puerto Rico, Canal Zone, Virgin Islands, Continental Europe, Guam and Japan, 1 yr., \$12.50; all other countries, 1 yr., \$15.00.

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TIME SUBSCRIPTION SERVICE
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TIME
September 12, 1955






Volume LXVI
Number 11

TIME, SEPTEMBER 12, 1955

Try This *Brilliant New* Vermouth Tonight



It's *Taylor Vermouth*...and you'll love it!

-  The Extra Dry makes a crystal-dry Martini—clear, crisp and clean
-  The Sweet is a velvet glove to Manhattans—gentle, soft and smooth
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-  The little it costs can't measure the pleasure
-  Any cocktail glass will do

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*Manufactured in Japan on request. Swiss and non-Swiss models, and 2 models, recently cancelled.

is trying to chart the presidential candidacy of the Governor of New York, Averell Harriman, etc., etc." Tell me—do our taxes pay this man a salary as Secretary of State?

JOHN J. WILSON

New York City

Sir:

When I saw the tiger behind De Sapio on the cover, I thought it looked familiar to me, so I put on my reading glasses, and, sure enough, there were the words "after Th. Nast." To say I was pleased is an understatement, because Thomas Nast was my father. I am nearly 76 years young . . .

C. NAST

New Rochelle, N.Y.

Just a Gambol

Sir:

Concerning the Aug. 22 report that the President's 13-month-old gift-heifer, Irvington Roamiss Pear, "reared up on her hind legs, clicked her front hooves, and gambled into the pasture," we wonder if this is not a slight exaggeration. The three of us represent over 47 years of accumulated farming experience, but none of us ever witnessed such an event . . .

GENE DICKEY
 LEON E. TESTER
 W. M. HENDRICKSON

Chincoteague, Va.

Sir:

Even on Kentucky bluegrass our heifers merely rear on front legs, click hind hooves . . . What crazy grass was Irvington Roamiss Pear reared on?

DAVID B. DICK

Lexington, Ky.

Q TIME put a city-bred correspondent's foot in its mouth—Ed.

Pacific Paradise

Sir:

Your Aug. 15 article "Okinawa: Levittown-on-the-Pacific" should have been "Okinawa: Dependent's Paradise." . . . Take us away from this lushest of assignments and give us that rough Stateside duty . . .

(SFC.) EUGENE J. BARRIOS
 (SGT.) THOMAS J. RYAN
 (SP/2) DONALD E. SEIDEL
 U.S. Army

c/o Postmaster
 San Francisco

Sir:

For two disgusting years (1952-54) I was . . . on Okinawa . . . Gentlemen, I assure you, I would suffer the loss of my right arm to keep from returning there . . . If the Okinawa economy has boomed, chances are that this has more to do with more troops, more prostitutes, more saké and beer than it has "military bustle." This was the basis of the Okinawa economy during my tour there, and nothing short of a miracle could change it . . .

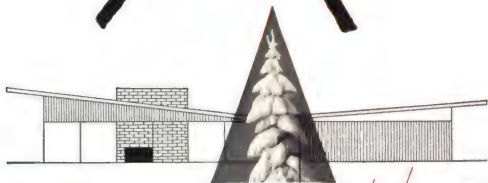
JAMES A. CARSON

Austin, Texas

The British Press

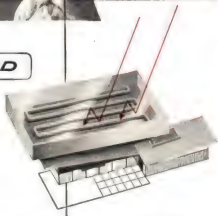
Sir:

Re your outspoken Aug. 22 commentary on what is seen in Britain's newspapers: don't blame the newsmen. You indict the British people, and they deserve it. The *Daily Sketch* did not recognize changing times so it was sold to someone who knew that the people do want "cheesecake, sex and crime." You are misleading on one point. True that Britain has had compulsory education up to 15 only since 1947; misleading, because we have had compulsory education up to 14 for



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all winter long**



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Choose your Esterbrook Fountain Pen for point, for size, for color at any pen counter. Get a matching Esterbrook Push-Pencil at the same time.

THREAD THE POINT OF YOUR CHOICE... INTO THE BARREL

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Esterbrook

THE WORLD'S MOST PERSONAL FOUNTAIN PEN

at least to years. Not that that means very much. English primary education doesn't teach you how to think; for that you have to go to Scotland or some other place.

H. A. HARTLEY

London

Sir:

Time's pious criticism of the British national press is hard to take. As a newspaperman who has worked on both sides of the Atlantic, I can only say, "Who are you kidding?" The wildest excesses of London's tabloids are as the cooing of innocent babes compared with the obscene and inept mucktaking of their New York contemporaries (GIN CRACED, SLAVS FOUR, BARL COMIE PLOT). I work for the "irrepressible" London *Daily Mirror*, and I'm not ashamed of it.

JOHN BIERMAN

London

Sir:

The Fleet Street national dailies—which naturally range from the "stuffy" to the "sensational"—are merely morning newspapers and have to compete with local and regional papers throughout the country. Evening papers are locally and regionally produced and give worldwide news coverage in a sober and responsible manner. Contrary to your conclusion, the British newspaper reader is probably the best-informed layman in the world today.

THOS. M. WILSON

Detroit

Sir:

Why, then, if Britain has three quality dailies, has America none at all?

BRUCE CUNNINGHAM

New York City

Sir:

An Englishman. I ashamedly agree with every word of your damning indictment of the so-called popular British press. At the same time, nationwide, also with notable exceptions, isn't this veritably a case of the pot calling the kettle black?

ALAN NEAVE DODD

Palo Alto, Calif.

Sir:

You pick out the London *Times*, *Daily Telegraph* and *Manchester Guardian* as representing the highest level in British daily newspapers. I think you are right. But, although not strictly a British journal, I think you should have mentioned the Irish *Times*...

ASHLEY BROWN

Ashford,
Wicklow, Eire

Ire v. Eire

Sir:

Your Aug. 20 article on the I.R.A. shocked me... "In 1930, taking advantage of Britain's preoccupation with the coming World War II, the I.R.A. sought to revive the issue of partition by launching hundreds of terrorist bombings in Manchester and London." If I were of southern Irish lineage, and/or a sympathizer of the I.R.A., I would blush with shame. It's comparable to a naughty little boy kicking his mother in the rear as she stooped over to pick up the laundry. How juvenile can you be?

DOREEN TUXBURY

Manchester, N.H.

Sir:

When striving to gain independence from England, the founders of the U.S. were also considered by their European progenitors to be an "outlawed, audacious nationalistic group"... Irish nationalism, confined as it

Retirement plan for today's American

who lives longer, earns more

yet has less to put aside for tomorrow!



*NEW YORK LIFE'S Whole Life insurance
protects your family now—
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all for a low-premium rate!*

With living standards at an all-time high, most young men are finding it difficult to protect their families *now* and still set aside enough to build an adequate backlog *for the future*.

New York Life's *Whole Life* insurance coverage can help you accomplish *both* these vital objectives. Premium rates are so reasonable that despite today's high cost of living, protection is within easy reach of the average family man. And because of the low rates, you may be able to afford more than the minimum amount of \$10,000 now—say \$12,000 or \$18,000 or even \$25,000. Later you can add more as needs increase. This will assure substantial protection for your family in case you should die unexpectedly.

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If, like most of this generation, you're caught in the squeeze between today and tomorrow, ask your New York Life agent about the new *Whole Life* protection—or mail the coupon. You'll learn about a new kind of peace of mind.

HERE ARE THE ACTUAL FIGURES FOR EACH \$10,000 OF FACE AMOUNT (minimum issued)

	Age 30	Age 35	Age 40
Monthly premium.....	\$17.90	\$20.80	\$24.70
Cash value of policy at age 65*.....	\$5,930	\$5,600	\$5,180
Or monthly life income from age 65..	\$36.53	\$34.50	\$31.91

*Dividends can be left with the Company to increase cash values which would provide a larger monthly retirement income—or dividends can be applied to reduce premium payments.

New York Life

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We're sure you'll like the swift, smooth riding HIAWATHAS. Fares are low every day. With the thrifty Family Plan the head of the family buys a regular ticket, the rest ride at half fare or less. Ask us about it. Harry Sengstacken, Passenger Traffic Manager, 708 Union Station, Chicago 6.

THE MILWAUKEE ROAD

THE WAY TO TRAVEL AND SHIP

is to a desire for the unification of Ireland, is preferable to the odiousness of English colonialism.

JOHN C. HENNESSY

Glendale, Calif.

Kinship in Bronze

Sir:

I have with pleasure read your Aug. 15 article about "Metal Sculpture: Machine-Age Art." When I saw the picture of Reg



DANE'S "SUN WAGON"



BRITON'S "MACHINE"

Butler's bronze *Machine*, I found that the construction and lines are very much like the old Danish idol sculpture *Solvognen* (Sun Wagon), dated 1500-1000 B.C. . . .

POUL BREHMER

Kastrup, Denmark.

¶ For British Sculptor Butler's kinship with a Danish Bronze Age craftsman, see cuts.—E.D.

The Blood Story

Sir:

The Aug. 22 medical section of your magazine carries a brief report of my research on the preservation of whole blood by freezing . . . The story is . . . misleading. We do not spray liquid nitrogen on the blood but vice versa. The transfusion was not a complete success since over 6% of the cells were destroyed in the processing and another 6% left the circulation in the first six hours after transfusion. Storage is only theoretically indefinite at temperatures too low to be practical. Storage at higher temperatures is being studied, but results are not yet available. My associate, Mr. (Emanuel) Kafig shared equally in the research and also took a transfusion.

HAROLD T. MERYMAN, M.D.

Sloane Physics Laboratory
Yale University
New Haven, Conn.

M.R.A.'s Message (Contd.)

Sir:

Re Moral Re-Armament: I have just read your July 18 article and subsequent letters to the Editor with regard to the "junket" that 192 of the faithful have been making to



The search for perfect underwear . . .
what a safari!

in the right places. Why hunt further?





ROOM TO RELAX...
TIME TO ENJOY IT...

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the Far East and Africa. I had the greatest sympathy with the American taxpayer when I saw three U.S.A.F. transports at Nairobi. I think it is disgraceful that Moral Re-Armament's *The Vanishing Island* should have been allowed to be put on at the National Theatre of Nairobi—whose charter clearly states that nothing of a political flavour can be shown in it. The play is anti-British, anti-democratic and anti-colonial. At a time like this, when we are having the greatest difficulties in stabilizing colonial administration, it is a great pity that this sort of thing has been allowed to be shown in a theatre backed by the colonial administration . . .

J. W. WILKINSON

Nairobi, Kenya

Sir:

Concerning M.R.A.'s play: the use of U.S. Air Force planes to carry the germs of Moral Re-Armament to Asia is a typical example of Mr. Buchman's skulduggery because it implies U.S. Government sanction of the movement.

It is politically inexpedient for a publication, an organization or an individual to challenge a group that professes to be the epitome of everything good and the nemesis of everything bad. We admire your position.

C. R. GRANT

General Chairman, District No. 100,
International Association of Machinists
Miami Springs, Fla.

A Matter of Opinion

Sir:

The diversity of opinions and criticisms about André Malraux [TIME Letters, Aug. 18] made me not only laugh but made me realize for the first time what a school of democracy your Letters department is. Your fearless publication of the pros and cons is, in my estimation, real democracy . . .

ALBERT CONTI

Hollywood

Sir:

Your article about Malraux was the reason for many a long discussion and exchange of opinion on board our ship during a recent trip from Naples to Istanbul. It helped greatly to bring passengers from different parts of the world nearer to each other and to understand each other's ideas and ideals.

HUGO SEINFELD

Istanbul, Turkey

Auto Credit

Sir:

Auto credit is not as serious a danger as you picture in TIME, Aug. 22. Your claim that the auto purchaser owes more than his car is worth for the first 9½ months after he drives it from the showroom is not correct, and the frightening-looking graph alongside is misleading. In the text, you say that the customer pays 25% down ("common terms nowadays"). This means that he owes initially only \$1,800, which is less than the \$1,920 the car is then worth . . . You ought to correct the impression given by the chart . . .

THOMAS M. KLEIN

Ann Arbor, Mich.

☞TIME was right: the auto buyer owes more than the \$2,400 car is worth for 9½ months, but it neglected to explain that he pays \$504 in finance and insurance charges, thus faces an unpaid balance of \$2,304 after a 25% down payment.—Ed.

GOOD RIDDANCE TO A DULL JOB!

Why let dirty dishes "sink" you three times a day?

Save hours of work, gain hours of leisure with a

Hotpoint Dishwasher



Harriet Nelson—
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Outwashes all other dishwashers!

Only Hotpoint washes everything twice—
with fresh detergent each time!

Here's the remarkable Hotpoint Dishwasher that even pre-rinses for you! The only dishwasher that washes dishes, glasses, silverware, pots and pans twice—using fresh detergent each time—in water too hot for hands to stand! It double-rinses, too—then dries everything in pure electric heat.

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Extra cleanliness! Hotpoint's dual dispenser releases fresh detergent for each washing!



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FIRST WITH THE FINEST FOR 50 YEARS!

Hotpoint Company (A Division of General Electric Company), Chicago 45.



The New Firestone

Truck Tire and One-

has been adopted as

STANDARD EQUIPMENT

by All Leading Truck Manufacturers

for 1956 Models

This New Equipment Provides Maximum Weight and Money-Saving Advantages . . . Also, Now Available to Change Over Your Present Trucks

When tubeless truck tires were first offered to truck manufacturers several multi-piece rims were suggested which did not provide the maximum weight-saving and money-saving advantages. Firestone, the world's largest manufacturer of truck rims, would not accept old conventional constructions and invested millions of dollars to develop a practical one-piece drop center rim that would provide the utmost weight and money-saving advantages.

The Engineering Departments of the truck manufacturers subjected these various multi-piece rims to most severe and exhaustive tests, but this new Firestone tubeless tire and one-piece rim combination passed every test with performance far beyond all others and was adopted by the Tire and Rim Association as standard for the industry. Once again Firestone research and development has proven to be outstanding.

Truck engineers found the precision-engineered Firestone Tubeless Tire and one-piece rim combination provides greater safety and gives longer mileage than the conventional tire and tube assembly.

It is simple to mount and demount . . . has a positive air seal with no parts to wear out, break or cause air loss. The tire cannot run off the wheel. There is no danger of side rings blowing off. The cured-in Safetyliner clings to puncturing objects preventing loss of air, and this greatly reduces road service calls and loss from run flat and damaged tires. And above all, it gives the trucker greatly increased pay load per axle.

After millions of miles of testing, truck engineers also found, in addition to the many new tubeless tire advantages, the famous Firestone Five-Rib Gear-Grip tread gives longer non-skid mileage; the wider, flatter tread gives more than double the traction life; and the Safety-Tensioned Gum-Dipped® cord body eliminates tread cracking and tire growth and permits more retreads.

Yes, a new day has dawned for the truck owners of America, and Firestone, the Pioneer and Pace-maker, has set the pattern for the design and manufacturing of the revolutionary new tubeless truck tire and one-piece drop center rim.

You Get These 5 Important NEW Advantages With



It is a simple two-piece assembly consisting of a tire and one-piece rim compared with the conventional assembly of five or six pieces. The new Firestone Tubeless Truck Tire assembly gives a positive air seal with no parts to wear out, break or deteriorate with age, causing service failures.



The new Firestone Transport Tubeless Tire is simple to mount and demount on the one-piece 15° taper rim. There is no danger of side rings blowing off and injuring service people. The tire cannot run off the wheel. It gives the maximum saving in labor and tire service.



The Firestone Transport Tubeless Tire holds air better than a tube and eliminates delays and dangers of punctures and blowouts which result from pinched or chafed tubes. The Safetyliner clings to puncturing objects, preventing air loss. Greatly reduces road service calls, down time, and loss from run flat and damaged tires.

Enjoy the Value of Firestone on radio or television every Monday evening over ABC.

The Tubeless One-Piece Rim



Firestone Safety-Tensioned Gum-Dipped* Cord Body Insures Longer Tire Life . . . More Retreads

This new multi-million dollar factory combines the famous Firestone Gum-Dipping process with Safety-Tensioning, a new Firestone process which takes the stretch out of truck tire cords. The result is the elimination of tire growth and tread cracking . . . greater resistance to impact breaks . . . longer tire life . . . more money-saving retreads.



*T.M. Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

Firestone

First

With **TUBELESS**
PASSENGER TIRES for
Original Equipment

First

With **TUBELESS**
TIRES for **TRUCKS**

FIRESTONE Tubeless Truck Tires and One-Piece Rim

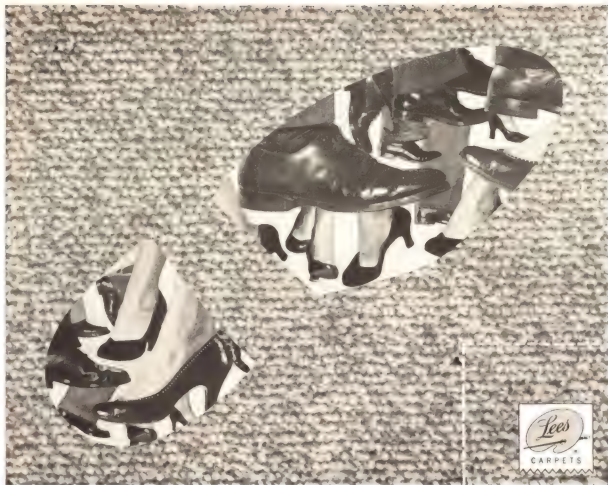


The Firestone Tubeless Tire and Rim combination gives truckers more payload capacity on every size tire. As an example, it saves up to 162 pounds per axle using 11.22-5 tires on disc wheels, 116 pounds using 11.22-5 tires on cast wheels, which is the tubeless replacement size for the conventional 10.00-20.



The new Firestone Transport Tubeless Truck Tire runs up to 25° cooler than a conventional tire and tube combination. There is no tube and flap to trap hot air. The cooler-running Transport Tubeless will give more miles before retreading and more retreads per tire body.

**You Can Have
Firestone Tubeless
Tires and
One-Piece Rims
On Your New
Trucks By Specifying
At Time of
Purchase**



SPECIAL CARPET NEEDED HERE

Read why LEES patented carpet

SPECIAL WILTON 24/501

is "the weave that wear forgot"

**See how 24/501
will perform**

in your own
heavy traffic areas.
We'll send a sample and
detailed performance
information. It's worth
looking into. Write to:
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Company, Bridgeport,
Penna., Commercial
Carpet Division.

CASE HISTORY: Here's how Lees remarkable all wool Special Wilton 24/501 has performed in actual use.

INSTALLATION: In basement stores and other store areas where extra-heavy traffic prevails.

RESULT: Up to 4½ years later, Lees Special Wilton 24/501 has outworn previous installations in same areas at lower initial investment. Maintenance costs at a minimum.

The J. L. Hudson Co., Detroit's Great Department Store, is repre-

sentative of many fine stores everywhere who have installed Lees Special Wilton 24/501 carpeting in their heaviest traffic areas.

REASONS: for 24/501's outstanding performance:

- **ENGINEERED FOR HIGH TRAFFIC AREAS:** all wool 24/501 was developed by Lees to take daily hard wear and look better longer.

- **PATENTED LEES WEAVE:** the dense tightly looped pile of 24/501 Wilton

construction has more wool on fabric face.

- **50% MORE FACE WOOL:** means more "working wool" than ordinary Wilton construction, greater wear than any comparably priced fabric.

- **LONG TERM INVESTMENT:** quality of 24/501 proven in numerous installations means more useful years for dollars invested.

- **MODERN TEXTURE:** available in solid colors, two- and three-tone moresques.

TIME

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TIME, SEPTEMBER 12, 1955

PAYNE
and
FORBIS



Maria Holmes

PUBLISHER'S LETTER

Dear TIME-Reader:

WHEN TIME's new Buenos Aires Bureau Chief Philip Payne came to the U.S. recently to straighten out personal affairs and pick up his wife and three children, his lifelong friend, Associate Editor William Forbis, substituted for him in Argentina. Last week the two friends met again briefly in New York, just before Payne flew off to his new assignment. They compared notes on the frustrations of reporting a paradoxical land of blistering dictatorship and seemingly casual living, where bullboys riot in the streets and solid citizens pretend not to notice. Both Payne and Forbis had their tense moments with the bullboys, and both were arrested and questioned by Juan Perón's police.

Between themselves, Payne and Forbis brush off such haphazards with few words, for they have been following each other in and out of adventures and jobs since they became grade-school pals in Missoula, Mont. 28 years ago. Sharing an early interest in journalism, they worked together on the Missoula County High School and Montana State University newspapers. Out of college in 1939, they both came down with a critical case of wanderlust and left Missoula in Forbis' Model A Ford to tour the U.S. and Mexico. Neither ever returned to Missoula for long.

At Acapulco, they were happily beachcombing when a rich Los Angeles

lawyer gave them jobs on his 56-ft. yacht. Bill signed on as a general handyman, and Phil as the cook. "I was awful," Payne recalls, "but Forbis got fat on my cooking."

When the yacht reached Panama at night and dropped anchor, a speedboat zigzagged out from shore and megaphoned: "Get the hell outa here—you're anchored in the middle of a minefield." Ashore, Forbis almost died of a ruptured appendix. "I had a bad week or so there," said Payne. "I thought I was going to have to send some painful letters home."

After he recovered, Forbis landed a job on the bilingual *Panama Americano*. When he was promoted, Payne took his old job. That set the pattern that they have been following since. Forbis became our stringer in Panama, then staff correspondent for Central America. Payne followed him as stringer, and when in 1951 Forbis moved to New York to write *HEMISPHERE* news, Payne came on the staff as Central America correspondent.

As senior writer in the *HEMISPHERE* section, bilingual Bill Forbis has written cover stories on Haiti (Feb. 22, 1954), Guatemala (June 28, 1954) and Venezuela (Feb. 28).

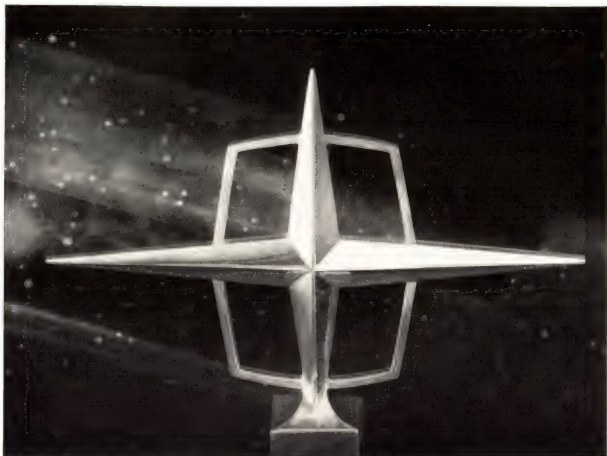
Said Payne last week: "I guess this'll be about as far apart as we've ever been. But we'll still be working together, with me down here pitching and Bill up there catching."

Cordially yours,

James A. Linen

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a new
hallmark of elegance

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE NATION

The First Testing

In a low-ceilinged chamber, small and square, in the basement of the U.N. Headquarters in Manhattan, representatives of the Big Powers last week put to its first testing the euphoric spirit of Geneva. In grey, upholstered chairs behind their microphones sat the delegates to the U.N. Subcommittee on disarmament: the U.S.'s Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. and Harold Stassen, Britain's Anthony Nutting, France's Jules Moch, Canada's Paul Martin and the Soviet Union's Arkady A. Sobolev. Before them on the U-shaped table lay the problem that had teased and baffled the subcommittee through 50 gainless sessions in twice as many gainless months: how to control the production and the use of arms.

Above and beyond the technical problems of limiting armaments hovered the question that has dominated world politics since Nikolai Bulganin and Dwight Eisenhower sat down together, smiling, at Geneva: What, operationally, did the smiles mean?

As befitted the spirit of Geneva, the demeanor of the delegates in the U.N.'s basement was hopeful. Ambassador Lodge believed that "mankind's yearning for a lessening of the tensions which flow in part from huge growing armaments can be achieved." Russia's Sobolev said that he was ready "to cooperate . . . in the solution of these important tasks which brook no delay." But when the Russians were asked to say whether they would accept or reject the U.S. plan, smiling and agreement ceased.

That was the other side of the spirit of Geneva.

Early Warning. Heart of the U.S. proposal was President Eisenhower's offer to exchange military information and to impose an effective ground-air inspection system (TIME, Aug. 29). The U.S. hoped to set up a "network of alarm" designed to provide early warning of a surprise attack, of the comprehensive mobilization and deployment that would almost surely have to precede it.

U.S. Delegate Stassen spelled out the details of the U.S. plan. "The U.S. and the U.S.S.R. will exchange all data relative to military forces and installations . . . in progressive steps as mutually agreed upon . . . Among the elements of information . . . are . . . weapons and delivery systems . . . transportation and

telecommunications, armed forces structure and positioning."

Stassen proposed that less sensitive data be exchanged, and verified by an operative network of controls, before the U.S. and the Russians proceed. "Arrangements will be made for the posting of on-the-spot observers with operating land, sea and air forces, at their supporting installations, and at key locations as necessary . . . Aerial reconnaissance will be conducted by each inspecting country on an unrestricted but monitored basis . . . Each inspecting country will utilize its own aircraft . . . Liaison personnel of the country being inspected will be aboard."

Belated Questions. After a couple of days, the Russians again displayed the stalling tactics characteristic of their policy in disarmament negotiations. Instead of replying directly to the U.S. proposal, Arkady Sobolev put six qualifying questions to the West. Did the West agree that conventional arms must be limited, as the Russians wanted—the U.S., Russia and Red China to 1,500,000 men each, France and Britain to 650,000, all other nations to 200,000? Did the West agree that a ban upon nuclear weapons should come into force after 75% of this

reduction was completed? Did the West agree that, pending such a ban, no country should use nuclear weapons except in defense against aggression, that all countries should agree to stop nuclear weapons tests? "If so," said Arkady Sobolev, "there would be a more expeditious atmosphere for considering other questions." As Bulganin had managed to do at Geneva and in effect thereafter, the Russians had slipped past the substance of the Eisenhower proposals on inspection and control, given no reply whatever.

At week's end the West prepared to reply to the Soviets, mindful of the thesis of Secretary of State John Foster Dulles: "The important thing to remember is that the Geneva Conference was never looked upon as an end, but only as a beginning . . . It was hoped that Geneva would generate a new spirit, but it was never felt that that spirit was an end in itself . . . It was hoped that a new spirit . . . would there be established for the purpose of bringing about practical results [such as] limitation of armament, unification of Germany and the like . . . If it does not achieve results, then . . . the spirit of Geneva will turn out to be spurious and not genuine."



BULGANIN & EISENHOWER AT GENEVA
Would smiles freeze in the basement?

Mont Walker—LIFE

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Gun No. 242332

From Clement Attlee's chambermaids to Eleanor Roosevelt's valets at the White House, the Westerners who cast eyes upon the belongings of Vyacheslav Molotov never ceased to be astonished by what they saw. One British chambermaid noted that beneath his pillow the Russian kept a pistol. Mrs. Roosevelt's servants reported that Molotov had brought a chunk of black bread, a roll of sausage, and a pistol. "Mr. Molotov evidently thought he might have to defend himself, and also that he might be hungry," Mrs. Roosevelt confided. "I liked him very much."

In Washington last week, with a somewhat sheepish grin, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles confided to his weekly press conference that he too was a diplomat who owned a rod. Dulles was saying

careful to get a permit once a year. The Secretary's permit read: "Age; 67; Col.: white; Physical marks . . . Mixed grey hair. Eye glasses."

A couple of days later, accompanied by his wife and his year-old French poodle, Pepe, Dulles headed north to Lake Ontario's Duck Island for his first two-week vacation since joining President Eisenhower's Administration. Duck Island is in Canada, and Dulles has arrangements with the Canadian government that will protect him better than Smith & Wesson No. 242332 from foolish questioners.

The Image of the U.S.

Probably the deepest trouble of the contemporary U.S. is its inability to produce a reasonably accurate image of itself. In plays, movies, novels, it cruelly caricatures its life, parades its vices, mutes its excellences. This tendency, far more than

have exported it. But as the official representative of the U.S. in Italy, she took the position that the attendance of the U.S. ambassador at a festival that included *Blackboard Jungle* might seem to acquiesce in the picture of American youth presented by *Blackboard*.

After that, the festival's sponsors chose to drop *Blackboard* from the program. But M-G-M's Dore Schary raged: "What Ambassador Luce has done represents flagrant political censorship." Italy's Communists, of course, agreed, and, in the ensuing verbal brouhaha, sight was lost of the fact that no censorship had been imposed by either the Italian or U.S. governments. All that had happened was that Europeans had been informed that not all Americans are content to receive their mail addressed to "Tobacco Road."

THE PRESIDENCY

Having Wonderful Time

Half-dressed in undershorts and a shirt, the President of the United States stood in front of his double locker in Denver's plush Cherry Hills Country Club one day last week. After 18 holes of golf and a bracing shower, President Eisenhower looked pink, gleaming and relaxed. When he had finished dressing, the President strolled through the carpeted locker room and headed for the lunch that awaited him. The weather was magnificent, and Ike was savoring every minute of his vacation. His face, neck and bald head were ruddy with sun, and, according to his aides, Ike seemed healthier than he had been at any time since assuming the presidency, and was "storing strength" against the months ahead.

Putting Problem. The presidential routine was simple and unvaried. Early every morning, he dressed in casual sports clothes and drove to his office at Lowry Air Force Base, arriving between 7:25 and 7:30 a.m. After 90 minutes or so at his desk, he was off again to Cherry Hills for his daily 18 holes of golf. His game was good (last week's scores ranged from 81 to 86), with a fine fairway performance, but plenty of room for improvement on his chip shots and putting. Ike hoped to hone down his score, and perhaps better his Cherry Hills record (77) before he returned to Washington.

After lunch in the locker room the President returned to his mother-in-law's home, and by 3 p.m. each day he was tucked in for a long nap. Evenings were quiet and short; most nights, Ike relaxed with his paints and palette in a makeshift studio in the basement. By 11 p.m. he was usually in bed and asleep.

Briefing Sessions. The President was kept in intimate touch with matters of major importance. One day he talked by telephone with Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., learned at first hand the developments in the U.N. disarmament talks. Secretary Dulles briefed him on the indications that Russia was arming Egypt and Saudi Arabia, and kept him informed on events in Argentina (see THE HEMISPHERE). He



I HAVE BEEN FAMILIARIZED WITH THE BUREAU REGULATIONS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND WILL OBEY THIS LICENSE RE-SCINDED WITHIN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. I WILL COMPLY

John Foster Dulles

(SIGNATURE)

OWNER OF THE WEAPON

"Age: 67; Col.: white; Physical marks . . . Mixed grey hair. Eye glasses."

that he did not object to fingerprinting—a bureaucratic procedure that strikes Europeans as degrading. Why? Because he himself had submitted to fingerprinting every year to get a permit for his .38-cal. Smith & Wesson, serial number 242332. "What do you use a revolver for?" gasped one of the reporters. "Fortunately, I haven't had to use it at all," replied John Foster Dulles. He explained that Costa Rica's President (1917-19) Federico Tinoco had given him the pistol in 1917, when Dulles was traveling on horseback through the jungles of Central America. It turned out that Dulles on this ride had indeed used his Smith & Wesson, to kill a wildcat.

Did the Secretary of State's pistol, a reporter inquired, figure in the current disarmament talks? Dulles' reply was a dry laugh. He assured his listeners that he had not fired the piece in years, that he kept it in the drawer of his bedside table in Washington, that he was unfailingly

Communist propaganda, is responsible for the repulsive picture of U.S. life in the minds of many Europeans and Asians. Still, the Europeans' image of Chicago is gangsterism; New York is a fat capitalist. Los Angeles is a Hollywood tart, and the land between the cities is drenched in the bitter lees of *The Grapes of Wrath*.

This caricature is a fact which every American responsibly concerned with U.S. foreign relations must face. A fortnight ago the U.S. Ambassador to Italy, Clare Boothe Luce, had to face it in a concrete form. Invited to attend the annual Venice Film Festival, she found that its program included an M-G-M film, *Blackboard Jungle* (TIME, March 21), which deals heavily-handedly with juvenile delinquency in U.S. big-city schools. Teenage savagery is a fact, as Al Capone and Fatty Arbuckle were facts—but they are not the U.S. Ambassador Luce did not contend that M-G-M should not have made *Blackboard Jungle*, or should not



Harri & Ewing

was advised by the Labor Department that the Chrysler strike had been settled (*see BUSINESS*).

Last week the President also:

¶ Named Harold C. McClellan, 58, to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce for International Affairs. McClellan invested \$10,000 in a Los Angeles paint company in 1927, ran it into a business with a \$3,000,000 gross last year. A globe-trotter and a Republican, he has given his services and travel time to the Government since 1953 in various foreign assignments with the Foreign Operations Administration. He will be primarily concerned in his new job with foreign trade and economic development abroad.

¶ Used his authority under the Railway Labor Act to avert a threatened strike against the Pennsylvania Railroad by 35,000 nonoperating employees of Mike Quill's Transport Workers Union. The President created a three-man fact-finding board, which will investigate the railroad's labor situation for a month, forestall a strike for at least 60 days.

¶ Received an unexpected gift: a handsome color photograph of Soviet Marshal Georgy Zhukov, his wife, two daughters, a son-in-law and a granddaughter, against a background of blooming nasturtiums (*see NEWS IN PICTURES*). White House Press Secretary James Hagerty thought that he had an explanation of Zhukov's gift. At the Geneva Conference, Russia's Nikita Khrushchev told President Eisenhower that Zhukov had passed up his younger daughter's wedding in Moscow in order to attend the conference and to see his old comrade-in-arms. The President promptly presented an autographed pen set and an American radio to Zhukov as a gift for the bride (*TIME*, Aug. 1). A few days later Reuters, a British news service, spread throughout the world a silly story that the wedding was a hoax because Zhukov actually had no daughter. The picture was Marshal Zhukov's way of answering Reuters.

HISTORICAL NOTES

Reunion at the Waldorf

In Suite 37A of Manhattan's Waldorf-Astoria Towers, a Japanese and an American stood arm in arm, beaming. "Glad to see you. It's been a long time. Glad to see you," said Douglas MacArthur, 75, General of the Army and chairman of the board of Sperry Rand. "We don't just want to reminisce about the past," said Mamoru Shigemitsu, 68, Foreign Minister of Japan. "We want to talk about the future." Ten years before, to the day, they had met aboard the *Missouri* in Tokyo Bay. Shigemitsu to sign the surrender of Imperial Japan, MacArthur to accept it.

In MacArthur's apartment the two men, amid the general's Oriental souvenirs, chatted happily, and MacArthur did almost all of the talking. The general thought that U.S. troops should be pulled out of Japan the moment Japan becomes ready to defend itself; he did not think

that the Soviet Union would invade Japan unless it could first convert it to Communism; he was quite sure that Japan would succeed in rebuilding its economy because it would never develop "the philosophy that dominates the thinking of so many white people—to do as little as possible."

MacArthur's most interesting remarks befitting a reunion concerned the past. He recalled that he had opposed a Russian plan to bring Emperor Hirohito to trial as a war criminal. "He was to be tried and presumably hanged upon conviction," said MacArthur. "I realized what such an action would do and the extent to which it would complicate the occupation days ahead. I protested violently, and my protests were heeded . . . One of

WORLD TRADE

Tide v. Undertow

Ever since he first set foot on U.S. political soil, President Eisenhower has spoken firmly in favor of lowering the barriers of world trade. Last January the President said: "It is essential for the security of the U.S. and the rest of the free world that the U.S. take the leadership in promoting the achievement of high levels of trade." Only because of the outspoken White House advocacy did the 84th Congress, reluctantly and by the narrowest of margins, pass a liberalized foreign-trade bill this year.

Very little has been done since then to implement world trade's congressional victory. A recent series of Administration



Associated Press

FOREIGN MINISTER SHIGEMITSU & GENERAL MACARTHUR IN MANHATTAN
Among the souvenirs, a live Emperor.

my arguments was that, as a result of the devotion of the Japanese people to their Emperor, his trial and execution would have necessitated an additional million troops successfully to carry out the occupation of Japan." MacArthur added that the U.S. should turn back control of "so-called" war criminals to their own governments and abrogate the concept of war crimes tribunals. "Their intent, of course, was to establish higher moral standards for the waging of war. I don't think they have succeeded in bringing about these high motives."

To the Japanese, whom he had confronted in his highest moment of victory, Douglas MacArthur concluded: war was passing out of existence because of "the growing realization that the victor can no longer win." Thus assured, Mamoru Shigemitsu got ready to go back home.

actions gives evidence that the traditional undertow of protectionism is still stronger than the tide of free trade. Items:

¶ The Administration upped the tariff on Swiss watches.

¶ The tariff on imported bicycles was raised.

¶ The U.S. Defense Department rejected a British low bid to supply generators and transformers for the Army-engineered Chief Joseph Dam on the Columbia River in Washington state.

Last week, from the British Foreign Ministry to the U.S. State Department, came a note of protest against the U.S. refusal to accept the bid by the English Electric Co. Ltd. on six generators and three transformers for the Chief Joseph project. The company spent some \$60,000 to prepare its bid. It was the lowest received and it met specifications. Under

ordinary circumstances. Defense Secretary Charles Wilson would have been required to accept the British bid. English Electric's offer was 16% (\$964,000) below that of the lowest U.S. bidder, and U.S. purchasing officers must generally award contracts to foreign firms that underbid U.S. companies by at least 6%.

But Wilson gave the Westinghouse Electric Corp. and the Pennsylvania Transformer Co. the \$7,000,000 contract, even though he had to strain to do so. He took advantage of a regulation that permits him to set aside all foreign bids in order to give business to any U.S. company located in a city where unemployment exceeds 6%. Pittsburgh, site of the plants that will make the Chief Joseph equipment, has a 6.1% labor surplus—just one-tenth of 1% over the line.

In the decision to raise tariffs on bicycles, the President paid tribute to the skill of foreign manufacturers, mostly British, who make lightweight bicycles that outperform heavier U.S. varieties. If U.S. bicycle makers would follow the foreign example, said the President, U.S. industry would benefit. Nevertheless, he penalized the foreign manufacturers with a 50% tariff increase.

The late Senator Robert Taft's brother, Charles P. Taft, president of the Committee for a National Trade Policy, characterized this recent record on trade policy. Said he: "The President's general position is sound and beyond doubt sincere, but nobody at the top of the Administration stands up and fights."

LOUISIANA

"A New Face"

The civic reformer was older now, with thinning hair, but he had lost none of his bounce. His was still the challenger's zeal as he confronted the voters of the State of Louisiana and announced that he intended to run for governor. "The people have told me from one end of Louisiana to the other," said Mayor deLesseps ("Chep") Morrison of New Orleans, "that they want a new face, that they seek capable, energetic leadership."

Chep Morrison, reform mayor, was getting into what looked like a tight and noisy fight. Earl K. Long, brother to the late Huey and governor of the state from 1948 to 1952, had prepared for the 1956 Democratic primary by having all his teeth out. Other candidates (announced or probable) included Colonel Francis Grevenberg, Louisiana's able and respected police superintendent, and Jimmie H. Davis, a former governor who delights the crowds on the hustings by caroling his own compositions. *You Are My Sunshine and It Makes No Difference Now.*

Handsome lawyer and World War II colonel, Chep Morrison has a formidable big-city record. He first beat the Long organization in the 1946 New Orleans mayoralty election. In 1950 he was re-elected by the biggest majority in the city's history, getting 121,000 votes. In 1954 Morrison won a third four-year term, taking



CANDIDATE MORRISON
Coldly pursued.

60% of the popular vote against eight other candidates. But Chep Morrison has political liabilities: he is both a New Orleansian and a Catholic, facts that count against him in rural and heavily Protestant north Louisiana. Last week Chep Morrison was at pains to emphasize that he was a "native of Pointe Coupee parish," and that he had "lived and worked in the central, southern and northern sections of Louisiana." He found a quaint way to discount any religious prejudice that might militate against him. Said he: "During my administration as mayor for the past ten years, religion has not entered in any way into my administration or of the city's public business."



BRIGADIER GENERAL CARMICHAEL
In hot pursuit.

ARMED FORCES

Upping the Re-Up

On May 26, 1954, Air Force Lieut. General Emmet ("Rosie") O'Donnell received a terse memo: "The Chief of Staff directs that a thoroughgoing study be made of Air Force organization, procedures and policies dealing with the re-enlistment problem." O'Donnell recognized the directive for what it was: a do-or-die order to solve a problem that had already become desperate.

Air Force re-enlistment was down to about 20%. The highest manpower losses were in the most-needed categories, the technicians and specialists whose training requires about four years. It was these men who were most attractive to private industry, and the Air Force found itself unable to compete.

O'Donnell put his heavy arm on square-jawed Brigadier General Richard H. Carmichael, a wartime flying pal in the Pacific theater (two Distinguished Service Crosses, two Silver Stars, four Legions of Merit, and the Air Medal with three oak-leaf clusters). Around the Pentagon, Carmichael was unofficially dubbed "Vice President of the Air Force in charge of Re-enlistment."

Houses & Wives. To find out exactly why airmen were refusing in droves to "re-up," Carmichael set the Air Force Statistics Control Division to work. Questionnaires were sent to every twentieth airman; the returns were interesting.

As expected, pay and allowances were the major gripes among airmen of all ranks—but it also became clear that it would not take much of a pay raise to make the services genuinely competitive with civilian industry. The airmen wanted more and better housing for their families, improved maternity care for their wives.

The G.I. Bill of Rights itself had a backwash against re-enlistment. By staying in the service, an airman deprived himself of thousands of dollars worth of veterans' rights, especially education. The Statistics Control Division survey showed that of the 80% refusing to re-up, 48.6% were headed for college under the G.I. Bill. The Air Force could offer little to dissuade them.

Among enlisted airmen, complaints varied by rank. Men in the lowest grades had classic grumbles: they thought the promotion system was unfair; they considered their noncoms and officers incompetent. The middle grades, e.g., airmen first class, were concerned about base and job assignments that seemed dictated by whim rather than reason.

The top-graded noncommissioned officers, among whom re-enlistment attrition was critical, were most resentful of their dwindling prestige and authority. Their complaint bore out a report of a joint-services study committee, headed by Rear Admiral J. P. Womble Jr., which found there had been a serious "dilution in military authority and leadership." Said the Womble report: "The committee unani-

mously concludes that the professional standards have been permitted to deteriorate through lack of effective disciplinary control."

Rights & Incentives. Dick Carmichael and colleagues went to work. President Eisenhower was consulted, and under his sponsorship the 1955 military pay raise bill, with its built-in incentives to reenlist, was passed by Congress. So were measures giving servicemen an extra month's rental allowance for each permanent change of station and offering to men still in the services the home-mortgage rights now enjoyed by veterans.

The Air Force took broad administrative action. Opportunities were increased for enrollment in advanced technical schools. Plans are well along to set up NCO academies in every major Air Force command. General O'Donnell explains: "The idea is to get subaltern command back into the hands of the NCOs."

One of the most important changes was to take the primary responsibility for reenlistment out of the recruiting service and to place it in the hands of the unit commanders. A telephone-book-sized fact file (*The Packaged Program for Reenlistment*) has been sent to all commanders; they are expected to know it and to be able to use it to sell reenlistment. No man is permitted to pick up his discharge papers without an interview with his immediate commander, who gives him a booklet laying out the advantages of an Air Force career. Even after discharge, the Air Force keeps trying. For 90 days after he receives his papers, an airman can re-up and keep his old rating. During that 90 days he can surely expect a visit from a persuasive Air Force representative.

The O'Donnell-Carmichael big drive has had its effect. From the 20% reenlistment rate last year, the figure has moved up to an alltime high of 42% for this July and August. Carmichael now has his eye set on a new goal: a reenlistment rate of 60%, unheard of in U.S. military history.

The Deadliest Crew

Just after 5 o'clock one afternoon last week, the B-47 *City of Merced* stood dead quiet on the parking ramp of the March Air Force Base near Riverside, Calif. Suddenly the plane came alive: her six turbojets throbbed, then hummed, then split the air with a banshee scream. In their tandem seats under a Plexiglas canopy, Major Horace ("Beau") Traylor Jr., the aircraft commander, and Major Martin Speiser, the pilot, made ready to taxi to the runway. Their green coveralls were soaked through with sweat; it was more than 140° in their compartment. They faced a nerve-shredding test of their skill and endurance: the *City of Merced* was about to take off in her final flight in the U.S. Strategic Air Command's annual bombing and navigation competition, the supreme peacetime test of air-combat capability. From split-second improvisations during the hours of competition come bombing and navigating techniques that

are later adopted as standard operating procedure.

There was a special point of interest in this year's competition: Which would show up better, the reliable old B-36 (introduced in 1946), now on its way out as a combat weapon, or the flashier, faster (upwards of 600 m.p.h.) B-47? Last year the B-36 scored higher. This time the top SAC strategists staked their hopes and reputations on the B-47.

From Castle Air Force Base (near Merced, Calif.) came the *City of Merced* and her crew of veterans. After the first two flights in competition, the *City of Merced* was well down from the top of the scoreboard (which, because of the classified information on its face, was under around-the-clock guard by armed air police). On

the key man in the *City of Merced*: Beau Traylor had only to maintain air speed. His face glued to the radarscope and its tireless, swinging line of light, Joe Holguin made manual adjustments to keep the cross-hairs on the pip that marked his target. Nearly everything was handled by the "K" system, the fabulous new Air Force apparatus that automatically navigates, flies the plane and releases the bomb. From a sounding device came a steady hum. At the precise moment when the "K" system would have released a real bomb, the humming stopped (the descent trajectory of the simulated bomb was plotted for official scoring purposes by electronic equipment on the ground).

Joe Holguin began figuring feverishly, then announced the results over the inter-



THE CITY OF MERCED'S TRAYLOR, HOLGUIN & SPEISER

On the third leg, readjusted halos.

the third and last flight, the *City of Merced* had to do better—much better.

Radar Strike at Sacramento. Now she was airborne. She leveled off at 35,000 feet, moving at better than eight miles a minute, and headed toward her first target: the northeast corner of the northernmost building of the Campbell Soup plant in Sacramento.

This was to be a "free-style" bombing run, i.e., a visual approach was permitted, and the navigator-bombardier (now called the "observer") could make free use of his optical equipment, including a high-powered telescope in the bombsight. The Campbell Soup target was vital to the *City of Merced*, because on her previous flight, an unpredictable wind shift had drifted her off course, and she scored only one point out of a possible 85.

Despite his visual alternative, Observer Jose ("Joe") Holguin chose to strike at Sacramento by radar. Twenty-five miles from the target, Major Holguin, at his bombsight controls up forward, became

com. The bomb would have landed, quite literally, within a stone's throw of the target. This was better than close enough, since, with the H-bombs SAC planes will carry in combat, a three-mile near-miss would be a kill.

Halos Lost at Spokane. The *City of Merced* headed north through the gathering night toward Spokane and Target No. 2: the northeast corner of the main building of the Centennial Flouring Mills. For this test there was no visual alternative—an SAC umpire, aboard to make sure all rules were observed, took a quarter out of his pocket and taped it over the eyepiece of the optics equipment.

As the one-minute Spokane bomb run began, the wind was at a steady 30 knots. Then, just before the bomb release, it shifted to the northeast and subsided to seven knots. The *City of Merced* intercom was filled with curses ("We all loused up our halos," said Pilot Speiser later). The hypothetical 1,000-lb. bomb landed less than half a mile from the target—a bad

mission in SAC's strict accuracy book. But since the *City of Merced* had made better runs at Spokane on the two previous flights, the inferior third try, under the "best two out of three" scoring rules, was not counted.

"One for Old Ralph." Next came the tough celestial navigation tests, a dog-legged, 891-mile course from Butte to the Hoover Dam. Only the stars could be used to fix position. At least five minutes ahead of time, the observer was required to announce his estimated time of arrival at Hoover Dam. Joe Holguin's E.T.A. was 10:57:54. When the 54th second of the 57th minute ticked past, the *City of Merced* was two miles from Hoover Dam. This was a top piece of celestial navigation; on the test, the *City of Merced* scored 117 out of a possible 125 points.

The third and last bomb drop was on the northwest corner of an Earle M. Jorgensen steel company building in Los Angeles. This was an important run for Major Holguin. About six miles from the target was the Cheli Air Depot, named for Ralph Cheli, an Air Corps Medal-of-Honor winner who died in the same Japanese prison camp in which Holguin spent two years. "Every time I go into Los Angeles," says Holguin. "I put one in for old Ralph." He did it again this time: the *City of Merced's* theoretical bomb landed a couple of city blocks from the target.

The mission was over. The *City of Merced* was met at March Field by an officer with a case of beer. Out of a possible total of 1,000 points, in three flights totaling 9,000 miles, the *City of Merced* team had scored 853—enough to become "the world's deadliest bomber crew."

Warrior

The 1st Marine Division's 70-mile march south from Changjin reservoir to the sea in the winter of 1950 has gone down in military annals as one of the great classic retreats in the history of war. Bringing their dead and wounded with them in sub-zero weather, pursued by eight fiercely attacking divisions of Chinese Communists, the marines of the 1st beat their way to Hungnam and rescue in 13 days. But proper marines never refer to the march as a retreat; in the parlance of the corps, it is always "an amphibious operation in reverse," or, simply, "the breakthrough to the sea." One proper marine, Major General Oliver Prince Smith, whose leadership made the operation possible, immortalized the retreat (and himself) with a terse comment. "Retreat, hell!" he said. "We're just attacking in a different direction."

Guam to Iceland. Smith, known variously as "O.P.," and "The Professor," took a long time to get to his first battlefield—through no fault or desire of his own. He spent World War I in frustration and boredom on the island of Guam. On Dec. 7, 1941 he was in Iceland. It was not until the Cape Gloucester operation in March 1944 that Smith, by then a greying colonel, got his first taste of combat and a Bronze Star. In his second opera-

tion, bloody Peleliu, he won the Legion of Merit for the smooth landing of three Marine assault teams. From Peleliu to Okinawa and from Inchon to Changjin reservoir, he won many honors (including the Distinguished Service Medal and the Army's Distinguished Service Cross) and advanced rapidly in the esteem of the corps.

All of Smith's fighting days, both in World War II and in Korea, were with the 1st Division. At the Inchon landing in Korea, he was in command of the 1st—and led it through some of its finest actions. He seems to be the very antithesis of the roistering, bell-for-leather marine of song and fable. Quiet, bookish, religious (Christian Scientist), he never raises his voice, is famous for writing earnest cita-



GENERAL O.P. SMITH
Said the Professor: "Retreat, hell!"

tions for his men and modestly evading praise of his own heroism.

Notes to Gospel. Smith has always been a keen student of war, and an advocate of infinite rehearsals and relentless training for battle. In practice, his theories paid off, and many of his battlefield notes have found their way into military training manuals and Marine Corps gospel.

Last week in Norfolk, after 38 years, four months and two days of active duty, Lieut. General Oliver Prince Smith retired at 62. In a quiet ceremony, his superior officer, Admiral Jerauld Wright, commander in chief of the Atlantic Fleet, and his wife, Mrs. Esther Smith, pinned the four stars of a full general on his spare shoulders, and his three-star flag as commander, Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic, was struck. "By your inspiring leadership and steadfast courage," wrote Marine Commandant General Lemuel Shepherd Jr. in a warm farewell message, "the marines under your command achieved a record which stands with the most illustrious fighting units in our country's history."

THE ADMINISTRATION

The Rotarian Professor

"I hate reformers," Professor Herold Christian Hunt once said. "Anybody can go in and cut a new deck, and do almost anything. It takes an administrator to go in and change the thinking of the people who are already there." In more than 30 years in the field of education, Hunt has repeatedly proved his ability both as an administrator and as a reformer. Last week President Eisenhower asked him to do it again, appointed Hunt to the post of Under Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

Hunt is a man of many oddly assorted parts. He is an academic in good standing, and he is also a Republican, an enthusiastic Rotarian, a shrewd organizer and a fluent speaker. He hit his professional stride as a high-school principal in St. Johns, Mich. (pop. 5,000) and, as a sideline, became a successful speaker at Rotary Club luncheons. While on Rotary's wheel, Herold Christian Hunt swung over to a better job as superintendent of the rundown schools of Kalamazoo. After three years of cleaning up Kalamazoo, he was well established as an able mender of corrupt school systems. He rehabilitated the schools of New Rochelle, N.Y., Kansas City, Mo., and Chicago. After six years of rebuilding Chicago's moldering, politics-ridden schools, he abruptly abandoned his chosen field and accepted appointment (and a \$15,000 salary cut) to Harvard's Graduate School of Education (TIME, March 30, 1953).

To his new job—and especially to the educational third of HEW, which will be his particular baby—Hunt will bring a topnotch administrative ability and a knack for inspiring the people who work for him. In the field of education on a national level, Hunt leaves the specifics to others, thinks in terms of broad policy, good public relations and orderly progress. "It's not enough," he once said, "that each of us recognizes and accepts his personal accountability for teaching. It is essential that we have a clearly stated and accepted philosophy of education that expresses our values and that guides all decisions related to our educational program. If we do not hold values in common, we may, like John Gilpin,* get on our horse and ride off in all directions."

* In this reference Hunt's scholarship is off in several directions. John Gilpin was the hero of a poem by William Cowper (1731-1800). Gilpin went off in just two directions—north and south. A wealthy London draper, he sent his wife off in a chaise for a holiday in Edmonton, eight miles to the north, and agreed to follow on horseback. But he galloped right through Edmonton to Ware, nearly 15 miles beyond. Then he turned around and headed for Edmonton again, but once more he rushed through the town and ultimately arrived safely in London, where his travels had begun. The person who went off in all directions was Lord Ronald, a character in *Gertrude and the Governor*, from Stephen Leacock's (1869-1944) *Nonsensical Novels*. Lord Ronald "flung himself from the room, flung himself upon his horse and rode madly off in all directions."

U.S. BUSINESSMEN SHOULD GO INTO POLITICS

EX-SENATOR WILLIAM BENTON, *Connecticut Democrat, board chairman of Encyclopædia Britannica and Muzak Corp., in PRINTERS' INK:*

GET into politics. You owe it to your community and to your country, in a world where politics is increasingly determinant. Traditionally, our businessmen have avoided and even scorned close participation in political life. They have adopted political attitudes from the viewpoint of their narrow business interests, such as on tariffs or taxes. They have moved in aggressively only where they have a dollar-and-cents stake in franchises, or utility rates, or public contracts. Most have dodged direct and personal political responsibility.

They must dodge no longer. They are now desperately needed in big-time politics. The next time the Republicans take over, let us have more businessmen with political savvy and experience, ready and willing for public office. Ditto with the Democrats. Businessmen will enjoy politics. Politics can be even more interesting, and far more satisfying, than making money.

RUSSIAN FARMERS POOR BY U.S. STANDARDS

University of Chicago Economics Professor D. GALE JOHNSON, after a five-week tour of Russian farms, in the NEW YORK TIMES Magazine:

THERE is no question that the changes in agricultural policy since 1953 have increased farm incomes. But compared to the American farmer the rewards received by the Russian peasant are meager indeed. The Russian peasant has his small, modest house and sufficient food to eat—and that is about all. If any of the members of a farm village [owns] a car, this fact [is] pointed to with pride.

Clothing is adequate, but nothing more. The houses are very simply furnished, with one stove supplying heat and providing space for cooking. The Russian peasant probably has a better diet than the urban worker. Each member of a collective farm has a small plot ranging in size from 0.6 to 1.5 acres. More than half the milk, fruits and vegetables of the Soviet Union is produced on these small plots.

A striking feature of both the collective and state farms that we visited was the large amount of labor used. Any farm job takes about five times as much labor as we use in the United States, and the farm population is increasing instead of declining as in the U.S.

Labor is lavished on livestock. For example, one woman is assigned to care

for ten cows. This is all she does, spending her time feeding, cleaning and watching. In [the U.S.] the care of ten cows would constitute one of a number of chores to be done in a few minutes each morning and night.

At the farms we visited I believe we were given accurate information. For proper appraisal, however, we should have had more basic economic data than the Russians were willing to provide. Quite early in our trip we asked for, and were promised, data on grain and livestock production, prices, payments for machine-tractor station services, farm employment and farm income. These were never given to us.

The Russians appear to be quite eager to exchange delegations in many fields. We should allow and even encourage such exchanges, but only if certain conditions are met. First the [U.S.] groups must be allowed to see what they want to see as well as what the Russians want to show them.

Second, the Russians should be asked in advance for the economic and other data required for an evaluation of what is to be seen. Meeting these conditions would go a long way in giving evidence that the Russians really want to have a free interchange of ideas and information between their country and ours.

THE U.S. IS FRANCE'S MOST FAITHFUL FRIEND

The middle-of-the-road PARIS-PRESSE. L'INTRANSIGANT:

TWICE the United States has saved France from the menace of a totalitarian regime. Without America, we would probably know the Nazi regime. Without the maintenance of American troops in Europe, we would probably be under the regime of Eastern Europe. However, from [respected novelists] to the intellectual "mandarins" of the Left Bank, a majority of French writers have returned from the U.S. with severe, if not cruel, reports. An America which was our ally, but with a power that was supposedly equal to ours, was a friend to us. An America which is too strong provokes withdrawal and suspicion.

If the behavior of the Americans has been largely due to an intelligently conceived notion of their own interests, that does not detract from the nobility and generosity of certain acts. Can one imagine a European power, say England, France or Germany, coming to the aid of allies or ruined adversaries, and distributing to them considerable sums to put their economies back on their feet? The United States sees other nations more as partners than as competitors. Even if we judge severely certain aspects of U.S. protectionist policies, let's remember what difficulty metropolitan

France, for fear of eventual competition, has in admitting that its own territories of the French Union should industrialize.

American workers and farmers know the highest standard of living in the world and this, by itself, illustrates the worth of a system of free enterprise and an enlightened and dynamic capitalism. There is no doubt that if the movements of men were free, in no time American consulates would be besieged by workers the world over. Supposing that the Soviet government would open its frontiers to immigrants, how many would be ready to take their passports to Moscow? There you have an irrefutable testimony to the success of American democracy.

PATRIOTISM AND RELIGION ARE NOT SYNONYMS

The weekly COMMONWEAL:

WE hear, *ad nauseam*, from certain vociferous patriots, that God is on "our" side. From the speeches of some politicians one gathers the impression that religion, along with NATO, should be cultivated as a potent instrument in the cold war, and that the Almighty has enlisted in the army of the "free world" for the duration.

From the speeches of certain Christians (many of them Catholics), on the other hand, one gathers the impression that "Americanism" is a kind of fifth mark of the Church, that God has endowed this nation with superior wisdom and virtue, and that the advance of His kingdom is made to the tune of the "Star-Spangled Banner." In this view, to be anti-American is to be somehow anti-religious, and "Americanism" is spoken of in the reverent tones that should be reserved for the expounding of revealed truths.

Obviously, in the general sense of seeking the common good, of serving the ends of justice and charity, religion should make men good citizens; in the sense that religion teaches men a legitimate love for their native land it makes them patriots. But religion does not make men "patriots" in any narrow or nationalistic sense. Religion does not make men defenders of the status quo or of any particular form of government; it does not make them "safe" or "respectable"—or even good security risks. Indeed, in the view of a nationalistic "patriotism," it may make men suspect. For religious men should be the troubled conscience of their society, who say nay when other men want to hear *aye*.

Religion has nothing essential to do with "Americanism." Religion must never be tied to the service of any particular nationalism and to make religion the servant and guarantor of some particular "patriotism" is to betray the transcendental vocation of religion.

NEWS IN PICTURES



Fox

HELICOPTER CRASH, just missing boatload of spectators, gave unscheduled realism to R.A.F.

coastal rescue service demonstration in English Channel. The two-man crew was rescued unhurt.

BRUSH FIRE, near La Habra, Calif., raced across 900 acres tinder-dry from record heat, tragically trapped five youths and fireman trying to fight blaze.

GOETHE AWARD in Frankfurt found Octogenarians Albert Schweitzer and

Annette Kolb, novelist who won prize, in chat with city's Lord Mayor (left).



United Press

INDEPENDENCE (MO.) OPENING of new food store was presided over by former





President Harry Truman, with shears and a saw, for Friend Lester Milgram (right).



Associated Press



PRESIDENTIAL PORTRAIT of himself is displayed proudly in Rangeley, Me. by Donald Cameron, 63, after receiving gift from Ike, whom he guided to good trout waters in June.

FAMILY PORTRAIT, sent to President Eisenhower by Marshal Zhukov, shows (from left) Daughter Ira, Son-in-law Yuri Vasilovsky, Zhukov's wife Alexandra, Ira's daughter Sasha, Zhukov and Daughter Ella, recently wed to grandson of Soviet President Voroshilov.



MIDDLE EAST

Trouble in Gaza

The Lord will roar from Zion

And utter His voice from Jerusalem

... For three transgressions of Gaza and for four, I will not turn away the punishment thereof.

—Amos 1: 2, 6

Around Gaza, where Samson lost his eyes, transgressions multiplied past Biblical number last week. The blazing religious nationalisms of Egypt and Israel burst out in the bloodiest border fighting since the 1949 armistice.

The Gaza strip is a geographic absurdity perpetuated by hate and pride. Ever since

close to an Egyptian command post. Suddenly there was shooting. Caught in the open without cover, the Israelis, guns blazing, crossed the border and took the command post. When they retired, they left three Egyptians dead.

As usual in such cases, the U.N. mediator, Canada's Major General Edson L. M. Burns, respected as much for his toughness as for his patience, tried to get both sides together: the familiar rhythm in these flare-ups is violence met with violence and followed by quiet. But this time the rhythm was broken. Small groups of Arab raiders carried the fight deep into Israel. Known as *Al Fedayeen* (Self-Sacrificers), the sneaker-shod guerrillas are recruited from Palestinian Arab refugees, and are thus adventurers without a country who know Israel's landscape because it was once their own. Most of them are followers of the former Mufti of Jerusalem, who used to recruit men to fight both the British and the Jews. The Mufti has been living in exile in Cairo.

The Self-Sacrificers fanned out across Israel, mined roads, shot up army trucks, dynamited the Voice of Israel's radio tower, just 15 miles south of Tel Aviv. From the cover of citrus groves, they shot down four farmers. Two Yemenite Jews fell, attacked from behind as they bent over irrigation pipes. Another was killed by a burst of Sten-gun fire through the open door of a pumping station. A Jewish newcomer from Iraq was caught as he cycled home from work in a nearby orchard. Tracks showed that he had been dragged off his bicycle, stood up against a wall and shot. A grandfather was cut down as he walked, lantern in hand, with his family: his wife, daughter, son-in-law and grandson were wounded.

Caravan of Vengeance. This was something new in the border warfare, and its will-o'-the-wisp character unnerved many Israelis. In the Negebe communities, 50,000 farmers stood guard at their doorways. Troop patrols raced along roads from Dan to Beersheba. After one ambush, soldiers grabbed a wounded Self-Sacrificer trying to get back to Gaza, and learned that he had set out on patrol from the headquarters of his organization at Khan Yunis (Inn of Jonah), southwest of Gaza.

That night Israel struck back in reprisal. A strong armed force drove into Gaza. Arabs playing tricktrack and drinking a late cup of coffee at a café in the border village of Beni Sawil watched in silent horror as an entire company of Israeli halftracks rumbled through the streets. But the Israelis ignored them and made for their objective, the big concrete police fortress of Khan Yunis, one of the old "Taggart forts" built by the British. The Israelis were convinced that it was headquarters of *Al Fedayeen*. The raid was brief and bloody. The Egyptian commander reported 35 killed. The Israelis said they lost one man.

The Israelis sent a message to General

Burns answering that they were now ready to accept his cease-fire. But before peace could be restored, two Israeli Meteors overtook two Egyptian Vampire jets as they swooped low over Israeli settlements north of Gaza. One of the Egyptian jets exploded in the air; both crashed well inside Israeli territory. All that farmers found of one pilot was his hair, ripped in one wiglike piece from his skull.

Intervention. Underlying these skirmishes, and giving them special urgency, was an uncertainty on each side as to the intent of the other. The Israelis feared that Lieut. Colonel Nasser's military junta, anxious to distract attention from its failures in the Sudan (see below), might have decided to stir its people



Leo Rosenhol—Fire

U.N.'s MEDIATOR BURNS
After reprisal, compliance.

Israel's warriors swept south in 1948 to the Negebe desert. Gaza has stood as a defiant outpost in which Egyptian soldiers held out against Zion to the day of armistice. All around the 5-by-25-mile sand strip, a stealthy border war has since been waged, and blood spilled almost nightly.

To the young Israeli farmers who labor, gun in hand, in nearby desert settlements, the Gaza strip is an intolerable threat to their lives and lands. To the Egyptians patrolling its long salient of indefensible dunes, it remains a symbol of Arab defiance against unconfessed defeat. Behind the 20-inch-wide furrow that passes for its frontier, 219,000 Arab refugees squat in sandy squalor, existing only on U.N. charity and staring balefully on the border at the slopes now green with Israeli corn.

Covert Offensive. The incident that touched off last week's Gaza flare-up might have happened any day. Israeli soldiers, their command cars stacked with small arms, sped on routine border patrol



Mohamed Yousef

EGYPT'S NASSER
After defeat, defiance.

against Israel. Egyptians feared that the big vote for extremist parties in Israel's July elections reflected a popular demand for a more vigorous border policy. At this point, the U.S., the U.N. and Britain all got into the act. General Burns called for a special session of the U.N. Security Council. The U.S. Ambassador to Egypt, West Pointer Henry Byroade, telephoned Washington that he was convinced of Egyptian good faith in wanting a cease-fire, and asked that Washington so inform the Israelis. Assistant Secretary of State George V. Allen telephoned Premier Moshe Sharett in Tel Aviv, and his message helped reassure the Israelis. Both sides agreed to talk cease-fire.

At week's end the continuing sound of gunfire was heard along the Gaza strip, in the way that constitutes normal relationships on the furrowed border. But there was hope now that only steadfast hostility, not open war, was the prospect once more.

EGYPT

Exit Dancing

Among the dozen passionate young army officers who preside over Egypt's 10 millions, none could be more temperamental or more troublesome under stress than sleek, slight Major Salah Salem. One of the original handful who plotted the overthrow of fat, frolicsome King Farouk, Salem had the lithe grace and purring charm of a cat, and like a cat, he could spit venomously if his fur was stroked the wrong way.

Soon after the coup that established Colonel Nasser (nominally, second-in-command to General Mohammed Naguib) as Egypt's real boss, a delegation of Sudanese came to call on the new dictator. Too busy to see them himself, Nasser asked Sudan-born Major Salem to take care of the visitors. From that moment on, Salem, then 31, took full charge of all affairs concerning the Sudan, a vast million-square-mile colony itching to break the bond that for the past 56 years has bound it to the joint control of Great Britain and Egypt.

On a visit to a jungle village in South Sudan, Salem unashamedly whipped off his pants and, clad only in under-drawers, joined a host of naked natives in a wild tribal dance. Delighted picture editors the world over promptly dubbed him "the dancing major," and British diplomats, who lost out in the Sudan, pointed to the picture as the kind of thing they would never stoop to do: colonies may be lost but never one's dignity.

Leave of Absence. In time, Salem also became Nasser's propaganda minister. The dancing major insisted on calling his own tune, and as a result, he was in fairly constant trouble with his boss. Once on a diplomatic visit to Iraq, Salem impulsively waved aside all Egyptian objections to a pact between Iraq and its neighbors, Syria and Jordan. Egypt's closest ally, King Saud of Saudi Arabia, promptly raised a howl of protest, and Nasser hastily sent Salem off on a "leave of absence." He flew into a fit of temperament that only his older brother, Wing Commander Gamal Salem, the Deputy Premier, was able to smooth over. Again, at a diplomatic conference in India, he became so annoyed at the protocol that denied him a place beside Nasser that he pointedly passed up one official function, and was later discovered by Nasser sulking alone in his automobile.

Even his success in the Sudan began to turn sour. Premier El Azhari, elected with Salem's backing on a platform of eventual union with Egypt, underwent a change of heart and began hinting that complete independence for the Sudan might be even nicer. Salem was furious. When Premier Azhari went to Cairo last July to celebrate the anniversary of Egypt's army revolution, Propaganda Minister Salem forbade even the mention of his name in the papers. Azhari went home, complaining about Salem's insults ("We were ill-treated. If we had represented a foreign power, the



treatment we received from our hosts would have made us break off diplomatic relations"), and began to campaign openly for independence for the Sudan.

One Down. Two weeks ago, with the black soldiers of southern Sudan in open revolt against their Moslem officers from the north, Egypt's revolutionary council met in Cairo to discuss the problem. Their consensus: Salem had better stop antagonizing El Azhari and his followers. Abristle with anger, Salem offered his resignation. Harassed Colonel Nasser told him to calm down and "take a vacation." Salem huffed off to sulk in a rest-home.

Last week, still operating under the wraps that Major Salem had taught them to expect, Cairo newspaper editors got an official government bulletin with strict instructions not to print it on their front pages. The bulletin said simply: "The Revolutionary Command Council has decided to accept the resignation of Major Salah Salem."



THE DANCING MAJOR IN THE SUDAN—The British stood on dignity.

NATO

Erosion

In the new, hecalmed post-Geneva atmosphere, NATO's generals were finding it harder than ever to keep their forces intact and their commitments up. Items:

- ¶ West Germany let it be known that it will need five years, instead of three, to recruit and train the 500,000 young Germans it has promised for NATO defense.
- ¶ Britain's Tory government was under mounting pressure from both press and Parliament to reduce the draft period from two years (as in the U.S.) to 18 months (as in France).
- ¶ France pulled still more troops out of the line in Europe for colonial operations in North Africa (see above). The five French "divisions" committed to NATO are now mere skeletons.

GERMANY

Task Force to Moscow

When Konrad Adenauer steps out of his Constellation at Vnukovo Airport this week, he will be the first German Chancellor ever to visit Moscow. More conscious of the historic nature of the occasion than the Russians (who issued the invitation in June), the Germans a fortnight ago sent an advance guard to Moscow to arrange accommodation for a delegation of almost 150 people, and a villa with private garden for Adenauer.

A twelve-coach train, to be fitted with wide-gauge wheels at the Russian border, will bring Mercedes automobiles, a complete communications unit, and a host of cooks, chauffeurs, interpreters, archivists and secretaries. Adenauer's personal entourage. Foreign Minister Heinrich von Brentano, and almost the entire panel of Germany's top foreign policy experts are scheduled to arrive in two Super Con-



FRANCE'S DE LA TOUR & MOROCCO'S GRAND VIZIER, EL MIKRI
A desecrate game of musical chairs.

stellations captained by American pilots.

Smaller than the impression he plans to make are Adenauer's hopes for an agreement with the Russians. The Russians, who talked of the "reality" of the two Germans at Geneva, would like to prepare the way for the establishment of diplomatic relations with West Germany. Adenauer, as the Russians are well aware, is under pressure of public opinion in Germany to launch forthwith into a demand for the reunification of Germany and the return of some 200,000 German prisoners, soldiers and civilians, held in Russia. What Adenauer fears most is that the Russians will offer to settle either or both requests—in return for Germany's withdrawal from NATO.

In talks with German political and business leaders in the past week, Adenauer got their solid support for not wanting reunion with East Germany at this time and at that price. The trick was how to say it aloud. Before departing, Adenauer said it was up to the victor powers to restore German unity and that therefore no decision could be reached in the Moscow talks, which should be "regarded in context" with the Geneva summit parley and the coming October conference of foreign ministers.

He added that the struggle between Communism and the West "will continue for decades until we have finally achieved victory," i.e., the 79-year-old Chancellor did not expect a solution in his lifetime.

THE PHILIPPINES

Ten Years After

In Manila Bay last week, a motor launch carrying Philippine Vice President Carlos P. Garcia and Japanese Representative Toshio Urabe chugged out to the sunken hulk of the Japanese freighter *Seima Maru*, one of the rusty eyesores

that litter Manila's harbor and menace navigation. Urabe solemnly scattered flowers on the glistening waters in memory of the Japanese soldiers and sailors who went down with their ships, under some of the most destructive bombing by the U.S. Navy in World War II. Then a representative of seven Japanese salvage companies poured out an urnful of sake as an offering to the sea god for the safety of the divers who would soon be working there.

The ceremony marked the official start, just three days shy of ten years after Japan's surrender on the U.S.S. *Missouri*, of salvage work on 59 ships sunk in Philippine waters: 48 in Manila Bay, eleven in Cebu. Japan sent a salvage task force of 149 craft to do the job, a small but symbolic part of Japan's reparation payment to the Philippines. While the two nations continue to haggle over reparations, the salvage work will proceed, and its cost, about \$6,500,000, will be credited to Japan's total debt. The scrap iron will be turned over to the Philippines.

The salvage men's trickiest task will be the raising of the light cruiser *Kiso*, sunk in Manila Bay in November 1944, by U.S. aerial torpedoes. Listing to starboard, her bow in the air and her stern in 25 ft. of mud, the *Kiso* lies with her ammunition magazines intact.

KENYA

Under Control?

After three years' bitter fighting and 11,400 killings (including 9,400 Mau Mau, 35 white settlers, 550 soldiers), the British army in Kenya thought it had the Mau Mau war well enough under control to announce the withdrawal, within the next four months, of 2,500 British and 1,000 African troops—almost one quarter of the total force engaged.

MOROCCO

Violence & Vacillation

Across the Mediterranean to troubled North Africa poured the greatest flow of reinforcements since the days when Rommel's *Afrika Korps* held sway. The French cruiser *Montcalm* landed a battalion of French infantrymen at Casablanca, and a steamer brought 400 more; nine battalions started moving to Algeria, following the six from Germany that had already arrived; transport aircraft brought naval commandos. Back in France, 100,000 conscripts had their period of service lengthened indefinitely; 50,000 reservists were recalled to the colors. All told, the rapid build-up brought French strength in colonial North Africa to some 200,000 men—more than there are on the Rhine.

The politicians hoped that the French punitive expeditions had already broken the back of the Arab revolt; yet last week the killings went on. In Morocco, nationalist saboteurs burned French gasoline dumps; in Algeria, rebel bands fought a four-hour battle with the Foreign Legion, and 54 died. Even in relatively tranquil Tunisia, 23 rebels and eleven Frenchmen were killed in a sudden outbreak. Total casualties in North Africa since Aug. 20: close to 3,000 dead, thousands more wounded.

Angry Cabinet. Violence in North Africa was matched by unseemly vacillation in Paris. Fumbling for a political solution to Morocco's dynastic question, Premier Edgar Faure presided at a bitter twelve-hour Cabinet session—the longest anyone in Paris could remember. Faure asked the conservatives in his right-center coalition to accept the "double dismissal plan" he had worked out with Morocco's leaders (TIME, Sept. 5). The hardest man to convince was Faure's own Foreign Minister, Antoine Pinay, whose right-wing Independents are strongly influenced by the pro-colon lobby in the French National Assembly. As the long angry afternoon wore on, little groups of Ministers broke out of the chamber to cool off in the garden. Before the session ended, both Pinay and Faure had threatened to resign.

What probably saved the government was the knowledge that the resignation of Faure, a member of the moderate Left, might compel the right-wing parties to form their own government. This in turn would probably consolidate the non-Communist Left (Socialists, left-wing Catholics, some Radicals) against them in a coalition led by ex-Premier Pierre Mendès-France. Whatever happens in Morocco, or anywhere else, the right-wingers are determined to keep energetic little Mendès from climbing back to power. The right-wing game is to use Faure (a fellow Radical of Mendès, and once his Finance Minister) to hold off Mendès. Faure, of course, understanding their need, made them pay.

Pinay had the tough task of opposing Faure enough to satisfy his own conservative supporters, but not enough to

bring the government down. In the end, he shifted his position and accepted Faure's plan. Defense Minister Pierre Koenig went along, too, announcing with a martyred air: "I will suffer your solution."

Dynastic Desperation. The "solution" involved France in a desperate game of dynastic musical chairs. Premier Faure proposed to:

¶ Replace Sidi Mohammed ben Moulay Araf, the puppet Sultan whom the French installed in Morocco two years ago, with a three-man regency council. Its senior member: El Mokri, 108, Morocco's feeble old Grand Vizier.

¶ Replace Grandval, whom the French *colons* detest, with General Pierre Boyer de Latour du Moulin, the successful Resident General of Tunisia (see box).

¶ Return the exiled Sultan ben Youssef from Madagascar to France.

¶ Set up a representative Moroccan government under Fatmi ben Slimane, one-time Pasha of Fez.

Always the cheery optimist, Faure predicted that the whole Moroccan mess would be cleared up by Sept. 12.

Spontaneous Evaporation. Landing at Rabat a few hours after Grandval had been ousted, the new French Resident General, General de Latour, took up his command in Morocco. He went to the Sultan's palace to present his respects to the man he had come to fire. Ben Moulay Araf, Bands played, and the Sultan's honor guard shuffled to attention as the lean Frenchman climbed the stairs to the throne room where Araf sat waiting. "Everyone desires to see the spirit of friendship reign," said De Latour, looking uncomfortable. Replied the Sultan, peering uneasily: "We would be happy to see you as soon as possible to discuss the problems which interest our country."

The chief problem, the old man knew, was his own deposition. His supporters, many of them French, wanted him to stay, if only as a proof that Imperial France alone is the kingmaker in Morocco. The deposition of the Sultan is "unconstitutional" wrote El Glaoui, the old Pasha of Marrakech, who himself engineered the deposition of Ben Youssef.

Actually, Ben Moulay Araf, who does not like being Sultan and holes up in small palace quarters once occupied by one of Ben Youssef's concubines, is stalling for time, and hoping for a fat French pension in return for abdicating (his advisers are reportedly asking 3 billion francs—almost \$8,500,000). General de Latour marched out of his interview with Moulay Araf, conspicuously and deliberately omitting the traditional Moroccan wish that his reign would be long and prosperous.

The French plan to organize the Sultan's deposition by a process known as "spontaneous evaporation." This will consist of looking into the throne room and discovering that the Sultan is no longer there, at which point Faure's regency council will rush in to fill the void.

FRANCE

Revenge

Young French Airman Jean-Louis Tournier, like a character out of Dumas, lived only for revenge—revenge for an indignity practiced upon him in a New York bar two years ago when a group of G.I.s got friendly with him, went along with him to his hotel room, and disappeared with all his possessions. Jean-Louis Tournier, having returned from his U.S. Air Force training, conceived a neat way to get even.

He began to haunt the bars of Montmartre searching for American soldiers. Finding one, he would strike up a conversation in excellent English. "In France," he would say, "we consider the numbers 1 and 10 unlucky. I hope your hotel room bears a lucky number." Falling into the trap, the G.I., like as not, would tell his room number. After that, it was nothing for Jean-Louis to pose as the G.I. over a telephone and order a room clerk to turn over his suitcases to a French friend, who would shortly call to pick them up. Jean-Louis would then collect the suitcases, drive to the river and dump them in. It pleased him to watch them float unopened downstream before sinking.

Last week, with the River Seine richer

by more than 15 G.I. suitcases, the police finally caught up with Jean-Louis Tournier. "I never took anything for myself," he explained proudly to his captors. "It was a simple case of revenge."

AUSTRALIA

All Alone

One dead-calm day in Sydney last week, Student Pilot Anthony Thrower, practicing take-offs and landings at Bankstown airport, stalled the engine of his light Auster plane a few feet from the ground, but made the landing safely, brakes on—he thought. Deciding to start his engine unaided, he advanced the throttle, jumped out of the cockpit and swung the prop. To his surprise, as the engine started, the plane began to move. Thrower grabbed a wing strut, but was unable to hold the plane; it roared downhill, took off and began circling the airport at a height of 15 ft. Twice the plane buzzed the control tower, then, gaining altitude, it began a lazy flight over Sydney's thickly populated suburbs.

Airport officials suddenly realized that the Auster, trimmed for flight and with a tank full of gas, might cause trouble. Sydney's Civil Aviation authorities were

PROCONSUL IN MOROCCO

France's new Resident General in Morocco, replacing Gilbert Grandval: four-star Lieut. General Pierre Boyer de Latour du Moulin, 59, the 14th man in 43 years to hold the difficult job. He is often referred to as General Boyer de Latour.

Vital Statistics: Born at Maisons-Laffitte, near Paris, on June 18, 1896. Tall, wiry and weatherbeaten, with thin, greying hair and the jaunty stride of a cadet. De Latour has a courtly and dignified old-army manner, develops a sharp bite when things need changing. Married to a soldier's daughter, he has eight children: seven daughters and a son, who was born five months ago.

World War I: Enlisted as a cavalry private, he was wounded, later sent to Saint-Cyr, France's West Point. Returned to the trenches with a Moroccan regiment, won his first *Croix de Guerre* (the now has three, embellished with 17 palms). Fought against the Rifian tribes of Abd el Krim in Morocco in the 1920s, stayed on as a native-affairs officer. Speaks Arabic and the Berber dialects fluently.

World War II: Commanded a Moroccan troop in France, was wounded when the Germans broke the Maginot line. De Latour escaped to North Africa, raised levies among the Berber tribes, led them in Allied landings on Corsica and Elba. In 1946 he was promoted to brigadier general.

Indo-China: Appointed to command the rainy southern district of Indo-China in 1947, De Latour forgot that he was no longer in the desert,

and is said to have defined his strategy in a single, gruff directive: "We'll cut off the bastards' water supply." In 1950, took charge of the combat zone in North Viet Nam but was stricken with dysentery, invalidated home.

North Africa: After a brief stint as No. 2 to the formidable Marshal Juin, Resident General in Morocco, De Latour in 1951 commanded the French occupation forces in Austria, then was sent to Tunisia to put down the *Jellagha* rebels. He smashed the rebellion ruthlessly but managed to keep political talks going at the same time. When Premier Mendes-France dramatically flew to Tunis with his offer of home rule (*TIME*, Aug. 9, 1954), De Latour was made Resident General, partly as a reward, partly to appease the fears of the French *colons*, who thought Mendes was going too far.

From that time, General de Latour ruled Tunisia with a firm, fair hand, disassociating himself with Mendes when talking to the French, yet managing to stay popular with the Tunisians and make their home rule work. At the news of his appointment to Morocco last week, Tunisian Premier Tahar Ben Amar said of him: "We wish him in Morocco the same success he achieved in Tunisia."



EX-KING SIHANOUK & FOLLOWERS
When politicians rule, the ruler politics,

Royal Khmer Army

alerted. Radio warnings were broadcast, incoming airliners were warned, while police, firemen, ambulances and air force crash boats stood by. Tens of thousands of Sydneysiders came out to gaze with delight as the plane climbed to 6,000 ft. and dipped seaward.

Called on to shoot down the plane, the flustered Royal Australian Air Force was caught with its Sabre jets unarmed, many of its pilots away. A Meteor was sent up, but its guns jammed. From a Wirraway training plane, a squadron leader shot at the runaway with a hand machine gun, but missed. At one point the flyaway plane was being pursued by six angry but ineffectual military planes. The Royal Australian Navy's fleet air arm, bitter rival of the R.A.A.F., then sent up a couple of piston-engined Sea Fury fighters, piloted by British veterans. Seven miles out to sea, Lieut. Peter McNay gave the Auster the full force of his 20-mm. guns. The tiny plane shook, burst into flames and slowly spiraled into the sea. Its pilotless flight had lasted 24 hours.

CAMBODIA

Bird in the Bush

"I beg you," Cambodia's impetuous young King Norodom Sihanouk entreated his subjects in a surprise broadcast last March, "permit me to leave my gilded cage." With that, he turned over the monarchy's six-tiered parasol to his father, Suramarit. After 14 years on the throne, 32-year-old Sihanouk was convinced that, "If I ever lose this King job, maybe I can go to Hollywood. They like Oriental characters over there, don't they? Maybe I could be a Cambodian Charlie Chan." Last week, uncaged and happy, Citizen Sihanouk was flitting from village to village in a ruby-red Studebaker convertible, escorted by a fetching songstress

and a loud jazz band on wheels. It was election time in Cambodia.

Princely Portrait. As King, Sihanouk enjoyed tootling a saxophone, composing love ballads, keeping race horses and elephants, a troop of dancing girls and a harem of concubines. But he was no mere playboy Oriental monarch. He also helped to win his country's freedom from French colonial rule, led his army in a skirmish against invading Viet Minh Communists and encouraged his diplomats to stand up successfully to Molotov and Chou En-lai at last year's Geneva meeting. Yet he felt powerless really to run his land, to keep it clear of corruption and out of a head-in-sand neutrality. Cambodia, he decided, is a monarchy ruled by politicians; he would become a politician.

He vowed, when he abdicated, never to return to power. He is not now a candidate for office. But he founded and now heads the Sangkum Party—the Socialist People's Community—which he hopes will capture a majority of the National Assembly's 91 seats. Sihanouk, whose portrait is the party's symbol, stands for a strengthened parliamentary monarchy for the central government at Phnompenh and "democracy at a level the people can understand." *I.e.*, provincial assemblies to run local affairs and to check up on delegates to Phnompenh.

Rival Among Ruins. Chief opposition comes from the Democratic Party, whose symbol is a trumpeting elephant, and whose nominal chief is Sihanouk's cousin, His Highness Prince Phorissara. Deep in the jungle, however, somewhere near the ruins of ancient Angkor Wat, hides the Democrats' moving spirit, an old enemy of the ex-King. Son Ngoc Thanh was Japan's puppet Premier of Cambodia in World War II, when ex-King Sihanouk was only in his early twenties. Since then, besides being pro-Japanese, Thanh has

been pro-French, anti-French, pro-American, anti-American, pro-King and anti-King, but never very anti-Communist. He once dickered with Communism's Ho Chi Minh for armed help in ridding Cambodia of the French. Impatient with what he felt was Sihanouk's excessive tolerance of the French presence, Thanh mounted an armed rebellion against the King three years ago, and might have got somewhere had not King Sihanouk, by dramatically taking "political asylum" in Thailand, startled the French at Geneva into setting Cambodia free.

Thanh's Democrats, mostly city dwellers who want power in their own hands, stand for abolishing the monarchy in favor of a republic. To Sihanouk, that is an invitation to corruption and chaos among his politically unschooled people. Says he: "We cannot afford the luxury of a republic."

Gallic & Frank. As the campaign heated up last week, the main issue was neutralism *v.* siding with the West. Waived the Democrats' chief newspaper: "American military aid will vassalize Cambodia and lead it to war." Like a flash, Sihanouk shot back: "What's wrong with American aid? Even Yugoslavia and Russia have accepted it."

Day in and day out, French-educated Sihanouk campaigned with Gallic gestures added to high-pitched, singsong Khmer, and spoke with a candor uncommon among either kings or commoners. "I completely failed in suppressing corruption while I was King," he shouted from his red convertible. "But I must admit I succeeded in my crusade for independence. I am not a genius. I get my ideas from the people."

These week Cambodia's adult males (soldiers and Buddhist monks excepted) prepared to cast their votes. Most of them, unable to read, must go by symbols. A monkey, a wooden plow, a bouquet of lotus flowers, five ears of corn designate various minor parties. If more people choose the trumpeting Democratic elephant than the portrait of the ex-King, there is always Hollywood.

NEW ZEALAND

Object Lesson

Thanks to the zealous bureaucrats who write the rules, many a traveler arriving in New Zealand by air soon wishes he hadn't. Last week Tom Shand, New Zealand's new Minister of Civil Aviation, decided to give the bureaucrats a taste of their own medicine. He invited nine of the nation's top civil servants to join him on an airborne "picnic" to Auckland. It was a bumpy flight (the pilot had been encouraged to seek out the roughest patches of air), and before it was over, the passengers were handed landing forms to fill out—forms identical with those issued to visitors. When the queasy bureaucrats finished struggling with their own gobbledegook, the plane touched down. A Health Department employee promptly

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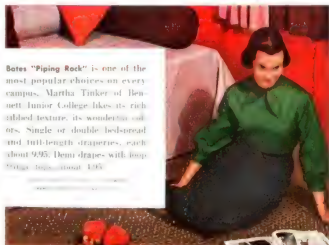




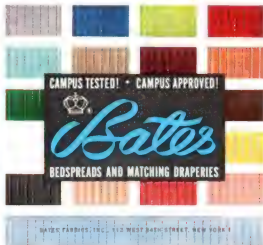
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sealed its doors and sprayed the interior with a choking insecticide.

At last the coughing civil servants were released from the plane to find themselves facing a battery of stern and intractable officials at the airport. The crimes they had apparently committed were many. Some had failed to fill in their entry forms correctly. A police inspector was found to be carrying an undeclared pistol. A representative of the Reserve Bank was accused of smuggling in undeclared dollars. The Health Department man was found to be short one vaccination and was forced to take his shot then and there. Feeling duly humbled, the men who write New Zealand's entry rules were taken over to watch a planeload of genuine tourists go through the same agonies in earnest.

When it was all over, Tom Shand's picnic guests were herded into a meeting. Its agenda: possible ways of making things easier for visitors arriving in New Zealand by air.

INDIA

Too Many Husbands

In the high Himalayas, polyandry has the sanction of immemorial legend. According to the *Mahabharata*, the great epic poem of India, Arjuna the Bowman, third of the five sons of King Pandu, won Draupadi, daughter of the King of Panchala, by shooting five swift arrows through a ring hung in mid-air. But Arjuna's mother Kunti told him, "All things must be shared." So the five Pandu brothers all wed Draupadi and went to live in a grand palace with crystal floors. Last week in Jaunswar Bawar, a region in the northern tip of India, the legend of Arjuna the Bowman and the whole practice of polyandry were being put to test.

Like many race myths, the legend of Arjuna clothes a simple economic fact: in the upland valleys, existence depends upon a limited number of tiny terraced fields and the careful balancing of population against food reserves. Each family avoids dividing its meager tillage in ever-diminishing lots among its progeny by having the younger sons share the wife of the eldest son. Not only does this practice reduce the number of children in each generation, and keep each property permanently within the family, but it has some other curious results. Polyandry, for some reason not wholly accounted for by anthropologists, reduces the fertility of wives, and produces an abnormal ratio of male to female births. In Jaunswar Bawar, where men outnumber women four to one and more than 60,000 people practice polyandry, only one birth was reported last year.

Rantys & Dhyantys. Jaunswar women who live with their several husbands are called *rantys*. Custom obliges them to treat each husband with equal favor, but it often happens that a *ranty* will prefer one brother to all the others. It also happens that a *ranty* will reject the whole pack of brothers for an outsider. After

trial by the entire village, an adulterous *ranty* is fined the cost of a community dinner (paid for by her parents), after which her husbands may have her back, readily forgiving and forgetting because women are so scarce.

But a *ranty* may also divorce her husbands and return to her parents' house. She is then called a *dhyanty* and has a good deal of latitude about her choice of lovers. Should she elect to remarry, however, her new set of husbands must pay the first set of husbands a sum which is fixed by the village council. Since an individual suitor is rarely able to afford paying off several husbands, a *dhyanty*



ARJUNA THE BOWMAN

Behind the myth, the missing miss.

usually has to marry another group of brothers.

Despite the freedom they enjoy, Jaunswar women are in revolt against polyandry. More and more are preferring a plethora of lovers to a profusion of husbands, and the number of *dhyantys* is increasing. A certain sophistication has been brought to Jaunswar Bawar by the invasion of immigrant laborers, mostly tree cutters from the plains, who have a knowing way of asking a girl whether she is a *ranty* or a *dhyanty*. But, although some *dhyantys* in some villages have become little better than prostitutes, the real basis of the revolt is an embarrassment many Jaunswar women have recently discovered in being married to more than one man. A Jaunswar girl who admitted to two husbands quickly added, "But I live with only one. The other is now living with my sister." Jaunswar mothers who have been sending their children out of Jaunswar Bawar for modern schooling have been pained to see them weep when the plains children jeer: "How many fathers have you got?"

The Last Word. The government of India would like the Jaunswaris to adopt monogamy. But teams of social workers who have gone up into the hills have been driven out by village elders. Said one elder indignantly: "They asked us indecent questions." Among the Jaunswaris themselves a reform movement, with all members taking the vow of monogamy, has been organized by a college graduate named Surat Singh. Although his movement is enthusiastically supported by the women, the menfolk are threatening to drive Surat Singh and all his followers into the plains. Now the Indian government has a new idea. Provincial Social Welfare Minister Acharya Jugal proposes to halt immigrant labor, seal off Jaunswar Bawar from outside influences, and to send in a new group of social workers, who, this time, will all be women.

But last week Jaunswar women seemed to be doing pretty well on their own account. Against a backdrop of Himalayan mountains, a pretty, 16-year-old girl was busily spinning wool while her five husbands and the village headman pleaded with her not to become a *dhyanty*. Said she: "I married only Gulab Singh. I will have nothing to do with his four brothers." Said the headman: "My child, you know that by our custom, when you marry one man, you marry his brothers also." Retorted the 16-year-old: "Gulab Singh or none. If I cannot have only one husband, I will divorce all five."

Said an Indian government official: "The men who defend polyandry are fighting a hopeless battle. Women always have the last word everywhere."

HONG KONG

Saboteur

One of the most successful jobs of sabotage in the cold war took place five months ago, when an Air-India Constellation, loaded with eight Chinese Communist delegates bound for the Asia-African Conference at Bandung, exploded over the South China Sea. Peking blamed the crash on U.S. and Chinese Nationalist agents, and said the plane had been tampered with while being refueled at British Hong Kong. Although they guarded the plane to keep intruders away, British authorities acknowledged that they had neglected to check the employees (largely Chinese) who serviced the plane.

Last week, after four months of sleuthing, bolstered by a proffered \$100,000 (Hong Kong) reward, Hong Kong police issued a warrant for the arrest of one Chow Tse-ming, a \$25-a-month airfield employee who had helped clean out the plane during its stopover, and, presumably, planted a bomb in the starboard wheel-well. Because the actual deaths occurred far beyond the Hong Kong police jurisdiction, Chow could only be charged with "conspiracy to murder" (maximum penalty: ten years). They would also have to find him. One month after the air crash, Chow fled to Formosa.

ARGENTINA

More Thunder than Blood

On the balcony of Buenos Aires' Government House, in view of 100,000 Argentines packed in the Plaza de Mayo, President Juan Perón brushed away a tear with the back of his hand and nervously lit a cigarette.

Theoretically, the nation was waiting in suspense for his resignation to "guarantee peace"—an offer announced that morning by the General Confederation of Labor and the Peronista Party. But all except the most simple-minded Argentine knew that this was only a maneuver. So it was no surprise when Perón said, "I have decided to withdraw my resignation." What was surprising was the ferocity of his assault on his enemies, identified only as that old whipping boy of Perón balcony speeches, "the oligarchy."

State of Siege. "From now on," cried Perón, "let us establish this as permanent conduct for our movement: he who tries to disturb order in opposition to the constituted authorities . . . may be slain by any Argentine . . . The order of the day for every Peronista, whether as an individual or as a member of an organization, is to answer any violent action with an action still more violent. And when one of our people falls, five of them will fall." Brusquely disposing of his policy of "pacification," adopted after the bloody military revolt of June 16, Perón thundered: "We have offered peace and they have rejected it. Now we offer them battle. [and] this fight that we have started will not end until we have annihilated them."



PERÓN ON THE BALCONY
Five for one.

Perón followed up by clamping a state of siege on Buenos Aires. According to the hardboiled new regulations, the security forces may use "maximum severity and energy" in dealing with a wide array of political offenses, from trafficking in arms to spreading rumors.

The only violent deeds that followed Perón's violent words were scattered, anticlimactic, nonfatal episodes of brick-throwing, tar-splashing and bad-aim pistol-shooting in the provinces. No fatalities directly linked with the Plaza de Mayo show were reported except for the

deaths of seven persons who ran afoul of high-tension wires while riding atop a crowded train bound for Buenos Aires.

Deadening Fear. Apparently Perón had several aims in staging his melodrama: to whip up his followers' flagging loyalty, excuse his scrapping of "pacification," scare the opposition meeting-holders and leaflet-passers. Most important, perhaps, he may have wanted to forestall any new military move to get rid of him by reminding the high brass—especially in the navy and air force—that he can still draw big, ugly crowds to the Plaza de Mayo.

Whether or not Perón cowed any restive generals or admirals, he effectively put a halt to the verbal street-corner opposition that flourished during the "pacification" interlude. The night after the speech, Buenos Aires was quiet, deadened by fear.

CANADA

Mixed Reception

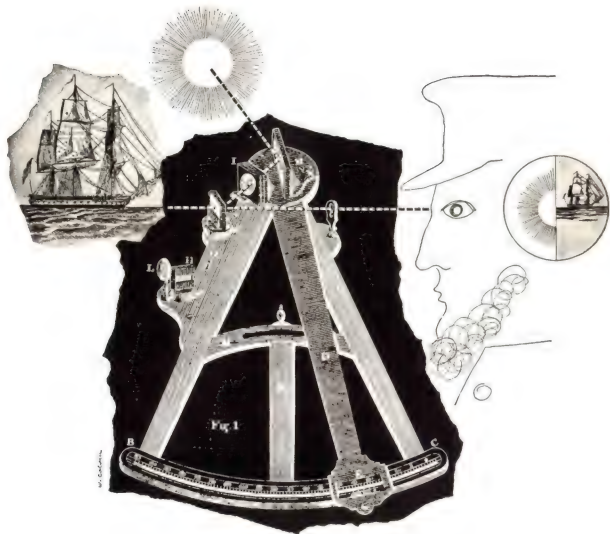
Russia's touring farm experts, a surprise hit in the U.S., got a decidedly mixed reception when their road show moved into Canada. Canadian government officials and farmers treated them courteously enough. But at airports and at hotel entrances, noisy groups of placard-carrying demonstrators, many of them immigrants who came to Canada as anti-Communist refugees after World War II, turned out to jeer and denounce the visitors.

Last week's angriest demonstration occurred in Winnipeg, where a group of Ukrainian-Canadians gathered at the gates



PERONISTAS IN THE PLAZA DE MAYO
All for nothing at all.

Continued on p. 12



it's all done with mirrors

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of the airport when the Russians landed. When a car with four husky passengers drove out, the crowd surged around it. Men and women screamed epithets in Russian, someone flung a black mourning wreath ("For Brothers Murdered By Bolsheviks"), and a husky demonstrator poked his fist through one of the car windows before word got around that the passengers were not Russians at all, but Mounties in civilian clothes. After that, the forewarned welcoming committee whisked the Russians through a side exit to well-guarded hotel rooms.

The Russians protested mildly about the press coverage of their tour when a Montreal newspaper headline quoted a demonstrator's placard ("Bandits Go Home"). "Hooligans," sniffed the leader of the party. They continued to plod around to farms, ask endless questions and take volumes of notes. But Canadian government officials, many of whom have been openly critical of "cold war hysteria" in the U.S., were plainly rattled. Assistant Deputy Minister of Agriculture Stanislas Joseph Chagnon publicly apologized for the demonstrators' behavior. "I told the delegates I am sorry," he said. "I am embarrassed." To avoid any further embarrassment, it was announced that plans to visit Toronto and Windsor, Ont., where there are large immigrant populations, had been canceled, and that the Russians' revised itinerary would be kept secret from day to day.

The irony of the situation somehow escaped the British press, which would almost certainly have let go a volley of criticism if the same incidents had occurred in the U.S. The Russians' reception in Canada went without comment in London last week, reported only by the *Daily Express* in a six-line item.

MEXICO

Problems & Progress

In Mexico City, a friend asked President Adolfo Ruiz Cortines: "What is your greatest single problem?" The President smiled wryly. "It is the great problem of Mexico," he said. "Look out that window and you will see Mexicans living in shacks, with nothing to eat but tortillas, with no shoes, no education for their children, no hope but one. That hope is that their President will somehow make things better for them."

Last week, halfway through his six-year term of office, President Ruiz Cortines reported to the Mexican Congress—and by radio to the nation—on his progress in solving the great problem of Mexico. His voice was flat, his prose dry. But there was a hint of justified pride in his tone as he ticked off some of the accomplishments of his administration:

Q The real national income increased 7% in 1954, 10% in the first half of 1955.
Q Mexico's dollar reserves stand at \$305 million, highest since he took office, despite his controversial devaluation of the peso (TIME, April 26, 1954).

Q In 1954, electric power output went



President Ruiz Cortines
Inside man for a hope outside.

up 10%, manufacturing increased 9.8%, crude-oil production 15%.

Q In agriculture, which Ruiz Cortines and his eager, able Agriculture Minister Gilberto Flores Muñoz (TIME, Aug. 1) have emphasized with increased loans, irrigation appropriations and fertilizer plants, the President was able to report a 20% increase in production and alltime record yields of Mexico's basic export crops, coffee and cotton.

Coming to the presidency on a wave of national reaction against the free-spending glitter of the Miguel Alemán regime, Ruiz Cortines had recognized the need for a cleanup. He first weeded out corrupt officials, then went after the root causes of corruption: inadequate official pay and bureaucratic inefficiency. After devaluing the currency, he clamped on price controls, still spends several hours a week personally checking them.

Under Mexico's constitution, Ruiz Cortines can never be re-elected after his term runs out in 1958. But a dedicated man can get a lot done in three years, and it was very much in character that the President ended his midterm report with a renewed call to action: "Poverty, ignorance and disease still plague many of our countrymen... It is our obligation to face these problems, even though we know we cannot end this tremendous task."

BRAZIL

Uniform Ballot

Brazil got along in past elections with an awkward arrangement under which each party printed and distributed ballots listing only its own candidates. That system gave an extra advantage to the bigger, better-organized parties with more funds to spend for ballots and more effective methods of distributing them. Last week, in the record time of 15 minutes, the Senate unanimously passed a bill requiring the use of uniform ballots listing all candidates. Three minutes after the measure landed on his desk, President João Café Filho signed it into law. Reason for the haste: military leaders had demanded ballot reform, and the politicians wanted to avoid giving them any excuse to intervene in the presidential election scheduled for Oct. 3.

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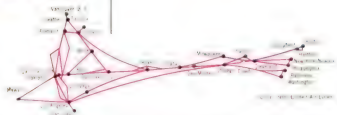
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Names make news. Last week these names made this news:

No stickler for the till-death-do-us-part bit, Cinemactress **Rita Hayworth** played the fourth matrimonial walkout of her career as she left Crooner **Dick Haymes**. A violent quarrel about their careers and previous marriages—he, too, was trying marriage for the fourth time—split their two-year-old union. The parting left Rita in shock, Dick in tears. To intimates, and to almost any reporter who would listen, Dick confided: "I love Rita. A man is only in love once, and she has been my idol for 18 years." That same night, with Hollywood's Coconut Grove packed by all the garish publicity, the bereaved husband fulfilled his engagement there, dedicated *Come Rain or Come Shine* "to my wife, Rita," feelingly crooned *Love Me or Leave Me* to thunderous applause.

In Louisville, the local press found a modest hero who for six months had seemed to be no more to his neighbors than just another fellow with five kids, **Charles Edward** ("Commando") **Kelly**, who killed 40 Germans in World War II and won the Congressional Medal of Honor, explained: "I just don't go around telling people who I am." The \$40,000 he earned from magazine, book and movie rights for his wartime story has all been spent. He now makes \$60 to \$100 a week driving a power roller over blacktop being laid at a nearby airport.

Showing utterly no signs of portliness, at 40, Group Captain **Peter Townsend**, R.A.F., exiled suitor of **Princess Margaret**, donned his racing togs before a news camera, hopped onto Ponthieu, the favorite in Deauville's big race for gentle-

men riders, came in 14th in a field of 29. But Airman Townsend needed police protection anyway from a horde of maids and matrons who charged upon him, panting with romantic admiration.

In Rome, Cinemactress **Gloria Swanson**, 56, became a member of the working press, supplying United Press with comment twice a week on "the international scene in general." For her first piece, Newsden Swanson sewed a new patch on a frayed theme: the U.S. male is a lousy lover. "Nobody can say I'm too young to know what I'm talking about," wrote Columnist Swanson, whose five marriages (three Americans, one Frenchman, one Irishman) all ended in divorce. The trouble with American men, said she, is that they have been so busy making money



COLUMNIST SWANSON
Old enough to know.

that they have lost "that precious something . . . called time—time in which to live the role of lover, husband, father."

Strollers in Venice, where the international set flocked for the annual September season, noted a familiar figure ambling slowly along palace-lined canals wearing unfamiliar sports clothes, recognized the **Duke of Windsor**, browsing around and getting a breath of air.

In a suit filed in Los Angeles, Millionaire **George Huntington Hartford II**, 44, was charged with being the unacknowledged father of 17-year-old Edward Barton Colt. The boy was not after the Hartford A. & P. grocery millions, but claimed that he needed to establish his true identity so that he may enter the armed forces and obtain a passport for travel abroad. When Colt was eight months old, the suit declared, Hartford



GROUP CAPTAIN TOWNSEND
Thin enough to show.

set aside a \$295,000 trust fund that has been paying the boy's maternal grandmother and guardian \$800 a month ever since. The boy's mother was Mary Barton, nightclub dancer who died 14 years ago from an overdose of sleeping pills.

The Union of South Africa banned *Frankenstein*, the horror classic written 137 years ago by **Mary Shelley**, wife of Poet **Percy Bysshe Shelley**. Any South African owning the book is liable to a fine of \$2,800, or up to five years in prison.

Winging around the world under State Department auspices, Nobel-Prizewinning Novelist **William Faulkner** alighted in Rome with fond memories of someone he had met in Japan who never read Faulkner and didn't give "one single damn what I think of Ernest Hemingway." In Japan the Mississippi novelist had cast a practiced eye on a geisha, jotted down a few impressions: "Behind that painted and lifeless mask is something quick and alive and elfin; or more than elfin; puckish; or more than puckish even: sardonic and quizzical, a gift for comedy, and more; for burlesque and caricature; for a sly and vicious revenge on the race of men. Kimono. It covers her from throat to ankles [in] one unbroken chalice-shape of modesty proclaiming her femininity where nudity would merely parade her mammalian femaleness. A modesty which flaunts its own immodestness . . . modesty than which there is nothing more immodest and which therefore is a woman's dearest possession."

On the French Riviera, Artist **Pablo Picasso**, 73, answered a newsman's question: he had no intention of visiting the U.S. in the near future. Murmured the world's No. 1 off-again-on-again Communist: "I know the United States fully—from the films."



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'Yellow Pages'



Seesaw Battle

Maybe Corporal Billy Martin was just fired up, and maybe the opposing pitchers had forgotten how to throw to him. But when the 27-year-old infielder returned to Yankee Stadium last week on terminal leave from the Army, he and the Yankees looked almost as good as they did in the 1953 World Series—when Martin's last stint produced a heroic .500 batting average, a sixth-place, ninth-inning single that gave the Yankees the crown. Against the Washington Senators Martin sparked his team with two crackling hits. Whitey Ford pitched a brilliant one-hitter, Mickey Mantle slammed out his 36th homer, drove in three runs, winning the game 4-2. In the dizzy seesaw American League race with Chicago (ahead by half a game) and Cleveland (half a game out), it was good, pennant-grabbing, Yankee ball.

But next day the Yankees' pitching turned sour against the Senators, wasting nine good hits (including two home runs by Hank Bauer) and an early lead to lose 10-5. Chicago followed suit, succumbed to the hungry Cleveland Indians, whom they had walloped 8-1 the day before. With two homers by Centerfielder Larry Doby and Early Wynn's six-hit pitching, the 6-1 victory pulled Cleveland back up to a second-place tie with the Yankees, left Chicago still in front by half a game.

Over the weekend, the American League race turned upside down. Winning a desperate doubleheader (5-3, 5-3), Cleveland pushed the faltering White Sox from first place to third, snatched the No. 1 spot a bare half-game ahead of the Yankees. A three-run Mantle homer helped the Yankees humble the Senators, 8-3, stay in second place. With some 20 games left to play, the stretch, even for veterans like Casey Stengel, was fast becoming a manager's nightmare.

Tactical Exercise

When Nashua, the favorite, lost the Kentucky Derby to Swaps last May, Nashua's ancient (81) trainer, Sunny Jim Fitzsimmons, admitted that he and Jockey Eddie Arcaro had used the wrong tactics: "We held back. By the time we tried to catch Swaps, it was too late." Last week, before the \$100,000 winner-take-all match race at Chicago's Washington Park, most of the 35,000 spectators figured that Nashua could not catch Swaps this time either. Favored at 3-10, Swaps, unbeaten this year, had broken or tied three track records since the Derby. The amateur tacticians guessed Swaps' jockey, Willie Shoemaker, would lead the California colt out early, force Arcaro to make a last-second bid in the stretch. But Eddie Arcaro had his own plan: break out on top and stay there.

The two horses shot out of the starting gate for the 1½-mile race. The crowd let out a roar as Arcaro whipped Nashua hard: within seconds the big bay horse



YANKEE BILLY MARTIN
Hot from a draft.

spurred ahead, close to the rail. As Nashua shot forward, Swaps first veered to the outside, then tried to close. The crowd waited confidently for Swaps to make his move. Twice, coming into the backstretch and approaching the far turn, Jockey Shoemaker tried to move up on the outside; each time Arcaro whacked his mount and pulled away, holding the inside track. Coming down the long (1,531 ft.) home-stretch, Shoemaker finally used the whip, but Swaps had no more to give. Arcaro, furiously cross-whipping, drove Nashua across the finish line, ahead by a good 6½ lengths.

As Owner Rex Ellsworth pointed out, Swaps never reached top speed; a flared-up foot injury might have caused a slowdown. The injury will require surgery; Swaps will probably be out of racing until

BASEBALL'S BIG TEN

The leaders in the major leagues, with three weeks to go:

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team: Brooklyn (by 14 games)
Pitcher: Newcombe, Brooklyn (19-4)
Batter: Ashburn, Philadelphia (1,336)
Runs Batted In: Snider, Brooklyn (128)
Home Runs: Kluszewski, Cincinnati (44)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team: Cleveland (by ½ game)
Pitcher: Byrne, New York (13-4)
Batter: Kaline, Detroit (1,350)
Runs Batted In: Jensen, Boston; Boone, Detroit (102)
Home Runs: Mantle, New York (37)

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December. But Swaps's misfortunes did not dim Nashua's victory, which raised his earnings for Owner William Woodward Jr. to \$882,565. Said triumphant Old Master Arcaro, who had ridden one of the shrewdest races of his 24 years in the saddle: "Nashua did everything that Mr. Fitz and I planned for him."

Archie's Return

The first time he saw North Adams, Mass., Archibald Lee Moore had one thought in mind: to fight his fight and get out of town. That night, in July 1949, he was scheduled to meet a light heavyweight named Esco Greenwood, and Archie figured to make quick work of it. But then, as he recalls it, "I walked up the Mohawk Trail, daydreaming. I could look down from the mountains and see the town and the trees and I got to thinking that some day I would have the



Max Baer Photo

TIMMONS & MOORE
Love that pulsation.

means to set up a real training camp for a real fight in a place just like this." It took him six long years, but this summer Archie went back to set up that real training camp in North Adams.

Now all the whistle stops and the tank towns are behind him. He earned his crack at the light-heavyweight title and won it from Joey Maxim; he knocked off Bobo Olson (Time, July 4) and won a shot at Rocky Marciano, the heavyweight champ. At 38, after 20 years in the ring, he is ready for that real fight.

"This Is Very It," North Adams is proud to have him back. More than 200 kids met him at the airport when he arrived to set up his headquarters at the Kenwood Camp for children. A local bartender is peddling a concoction known as an "Archie Moore Knockout Cocktail." "This is it," says Archie. "This is very it."

This is also the brightest excuse for a heavyweight training camp since Max Schmeling got ready for Young Stralberg

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in the summer of 1931 right in the middle of an undertakers' convention at Conneaut Lake Park, Pa. Archie seems interested in everything but boxing. He does not tire of driving through town showing off his blue yachting cap ("It lends an impression that you own a yacht"), and his red Ford Thunderbird ("I think a sport should have a sport car").

He has all the time in the world for the kids in camp; he pitches on their softball team, joins them in archery, and sometimes says grace over their dinner table. Once he brought Manhattan Jazzman Lucky Thompson and his tenor sax to the camp for a concert. There are 200 tape-recorded hours of Lucky's music on hand at Kenwood. Progressive jazz floats incessantly through the pines and maples. "Lucky is my rhythm man," Archie explains. "He plays while I skip rope, and this makes a pulsation which keeps me in time. We're artists who appreciate each other's work."

An Honorable Man. Somehow, Archie finds time for work, too. He is up at 5 every morning for a four-mile jog with his 14-year-old pacer, Bobby Cormier. Younger Kenwood boys follow the runners as far as they can, but usually drop out before long. Later come the calisthenics, the bag work and at least three rounds of sparring. Everything is nicely calculated to send Archie into the ring a rock-hard 185 lbs. on Sept. 20 against the fear-some, favored (1-3½) Rocky Marciano.

"I believe that Rocky is an honorable man," says Archie. "I figured all along that eventually we would meet . . . Boxing is a profession that is as beautiful as it is brutal. It can be as beautiful as an opera. You can see a man's thoughts, and over those 15 rounds first it's the introduction and eventually it's the climax."

Recently, a phone call came for Archie, and a friend went to answer it. "It's a lady," he reported. "She's a tea-leaf reader, and she wanted to tell you that she's got it all figured out from her tea leaves that you're going to beat Marciano." Said Archie: "Well, bless her soul."

Scoreboard

♣ At Rye, N.Y., 18-year-old Toni Monetti of Port Washington, N.Y., a Skidmore sophomore, sister of onetime intercollegiate Dinghy Champion Bob Monetti, became the women's sailing champion of North America by clinching the Mrs. Charles Francis Adams Trophy in three days' racing in International 210s.

♣ In Hinterzarten, West Germany, the Olympic committees of East and West Germany lifted the Iron Curtain, agreed to field a combined team at Melbourne next year, Berths will be awarded solely "on merit."

♣ Flying North American F-100C Super-sabre jets, six U.S. Air Force pilots raced 2,328 miles from Victorville, Calif., to Philadelphia in the annual Bendix Trophy race. Winner: Colonel Carlos M. Talbott, Average speed: 610.7 m.p.h., well under the 652.5 m.p.h. coast-to-coast record set by an F-84F Thunderstreak jet last March.

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MUSIC

When Stars Play Together

For sheer size and weight, no other musical marathon can touch the Edinburgh Festival. Last week Scotland's grimy, granite capital was midway through its annual three-week encirclement of culture, with more performers scheduled than one conductor could shake a stick at: five symphony orchestras (from Berlin, London, Scotland, Wales and New York City), two choirs, eight chamber ensembles, 15 name soloists, and an opera company (Glyndebourne). At a concert by the leaderless Italian ensemble called *I Musici*, one wag cracked: "Look, they've run out of conductors."

In all this sonorous wealth, there was only one attraction that had never been heard before, and might never be heard

the same birthday, the same weakness for playing the horses (they placed three joint bets, won twice). The men hit it off, as the sunny-tempered Francescatti puts it, "like a *coup de foudre*" (literally thunderclap, colloquially, love at first sight).

After 100 hours of rehearsing together, the three shirtsleeved men were still at it last week, this time in a high-ceilinged Edinburgh drawing room. From time to time the two how-wielding Frenchmen exchanged swift, smiling glances that showed, explained Pianist Solomon, "the intense satisfaction of finding that you've remembered a little nuance you've agreed on ten days before—a bit of phrasing, a forte or a pianissimo or a little rubato."

Out of Conjunction. The concerts in cavernous (capacity: 3,000) Usher Hall faced two problems: the auditorium



SOLOISTS FRANCESCATTI, SOLOMON & FOURNIER IN EDINBURGH
Also, an ensemble to play the horses.

again. Three standout soloists—Britain's Pianist Solomon, 53, France's Violinist Zino Francescatti, 50, and Cellist Pierre Fournier, 49—subdued their virtuoso temperaments and got together as a chamber trio. Canny Festival Director Ian Hunter, who hooked his stars 18 months back, explained: "It's always risky, trying something like this. But bringing three great soloists together gives you the extra mileage of getting them to play solos and duets as well."

In Rapport. It gave the soloists extra mileage, too. Four weeks ago Francescatti flew from the U.S. and Fournier from a tour of South America to join Solomon in his London home. For six hours a day they rehearsed, basking in a peculiar camaraderie that goes with such intimate cooperation. Between sessions, they sat over long lunches, absorbing each other's musical personalities and personal musings, e.g., Francescatti and Solomon have

which was likely to swallow up the delicate murmurs of chamber music in its vastness, and the piano-trio form, in which the piano can easily overpower the other instruments. Nevertheless, the trio soared over all obstacles. The music spanned Beethoven's first published work the *Trio in E-flat*, Brahms's late *Trio in C Minor*, and a splendid performance of Beethoven's rarely heard *Triple Concerto* (with the Scottish National Orchestra under Karl Rankl). The trio got the festival's best reviews so far. Write the *Manchester Guardian*: "These performances, against all the odds, gave a performance—or rather three performances—that held the whole audience, from expectant novice to unexpected critic, completely beguiled."

When their song was over, the three stars reluctantly moved out of conjunction. Fournier will fly to Switzerland, then on to a Scandinavian tour; Solomon



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heads for performances in South Africa, Israel and the Continent. Francescatti for a four-month rest in the Berkshires. Could they ever get together again? Possibly their schedules will permit it by 1957.

Attic Operatics

The theater was nearly 1,800 years old: Herodes Atticus, an Athenian philanthropist, had built it into the side of the Acropolis beneath Athens' magnificent Parthenon. Many of its marble seats stayed unchipped over the centuries; others were replaced, and klieg lights were installed to light the way for modern theatergoers. One evening last week, as dusk settled over Attica's brown hills, the moon over the amphitheater competed with the electric lights. An audience filled the 3,000 seats for a performance of Mozart's *Idomeneo*, a rarely staged opera with an ancient Greek background.

From the first note the audience was captivated by music and action. The plot: *Idomeneo*, King of Crete, cannot face the terrible duty of sacrificing his own son to appease the sea god Poseidon, and decides to spirit him away. But the young man doubles Poseidon's wrath by slaying one of his sea monsters, and *Idomeneo* realizes that he must go ahead with the sacrifice. When the boy's faithful sweetheart *Illa* insists on dying with him, the god relents, and the ending is happy. After the two-hour performance, the audience applauded for 15 solid minutes. Backstage, people swarmed to get a glimpse of the evening's heroine, Metropolitan Opera Soprano Eleanor Steber, who sang *Illa*. The Greeks had some words for her: "Ἥρανε θεομύσσια" (It was a miracle), and "τέτοιο πράγμα δὲν ἔχω ἰδῆ" (I've never seen anything like it!).

Idomeneo was only one attraction of Athens' highly promising first festival of music and drama, featuring Greek artists in works with Greek themes. Highlights of the five-week program:

1. Gluck's *Orfeo ed Euridice*, starring Met Mezzo-Soprano Risé Stevens as Orpheus.

2. Stravinsky's 1927 opera-oratorio, *Oedipus Rex*, preceded by Ernst Krenek's three *Medea* monologues, sung by the Met's Mezzo-Soprano Blanche Thebom.

3. An appearance by the touring New York Philharmonic-Symphony under Athens-born Dimitri Mitropoulos, back home for the first time since World War II.

4. Two classic Greek dramas staged by the Greek National Theater.

The man behind the festival is the Metropolitan Opera's young (35) stage director, Dino Yannopoulos. Faced with a bankrupt opera company, an unenthusiastic government and a paltry \$50,000 budget, Yannopoulos talked the Met stars into appearing for a fraction of their regular fees. A Greek shipowner undertook to transport the Philharmonic from Naples. Then, with only weeks to go, Yannopoulos settled down to the task of training the 60-voice chorus of Greeks to sing Italian. The results were spectacular, but Yannopoulos was not surprised. "This is the place where the chorus was born," says he. "It should be good."



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Now, when they're still in the Jungle Jim stage, is the time to start planning your children's college education.

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Yet here is an industry which earns a return on investment of only about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent — among the very lowest of all industries; an industry so restricted by the application of laws governing transportation that frequently it is not permitted to price its services on a competitive basis.

How can such a situation have arisen in a nation devoted to the classic concepts of free enterprise and equal opportunity?

An important part of the answer is clearly indicated by the recent report of the Presidential Committee on Transport Policy and Organization created last year by President Eisenhower. This Committee consisted of five members of the President's Cabinet and two other high government officials. It was charged with responsibility for making "a comprehensive review of over-all federal transportation policies and problems."

The report of the Committee, released by the White House in April, opens with this sentence:

"Within the short span of one generation, this country has witnessed a transportation revolution.

"During this same period," the report continues, "government has failed to keep pace with this change . . . regulation has continued to be based on the historic assumption that transportation is monopolistic despite the . . . growth of pervasive competition. The disloca-



tions which have emerged from this intensified competition, on the one hand, and the restraining effects of public regulation on the other, have borne heavily on the common-carrier segment of the transportation industry...

"In many respects, government policy at present prevents, or severely limits, the realization of the most economical use of our transportation plant."

To the end that all forms of transportation should be developed to their greatest economic usefulness, the Cabinet Committee recommended, among other things, that:

"Common carriers... be permitted greater freedom, short of discriminatory practices, to utilize their economic capabilities in the competitive pricing of their service..."



Legislation to give effect to Committee recommendations has been introduced in Congress.

Passage of this legislation would not give railroads any rights that other forms of transportation do not already

have or would not receive. The legislation recognizes that each of the competing forms of transportation has advantages in handling different kinds of shipments, moving between different points and over different distances. It proposes that each type of carrier be given the freest opportunity to do the job it can do best, at the lowest reasonable cost.

That's the way toward the best and most economical service, to the benefit of businessmen and taxpayers — and of the consuming public which, in the end, pays all transportation costs.



For full information on this vital subject write for the booklet, "WHY NOT LET COMPETITION WORK?"

Association of American Railroads

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you've tasted Jack Daniel's, we think you'll wonder why no other whiskey is made this old, unhurried Tennessee way. Whatever the reasons, one thing is certain. You'll be glad you've found the one whiskey that gets this "extra blessing." "Charcoal-mellowing" drop by drop produces a rare and wonderful whiskey—with a flavor so smooth, Jack Daniel's has won five gold medals in competition with the world's finest whiskeys.

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Wanted: Bright Students

The National Merit Scholarship Corp., a new, nonprofit organization set up in Illinois by a group of nationally prominent businessmen and educators, announced the establishment of the largest independent college scholarship program in history. Initial fund: \$20.5 million contributed by the Ford Foundation and the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

Some \$10 million of the fund will be used to finance four-year National Merit Scholarships, which will be awarded (\$1,000.000 worth a year) on the basis of annual nationwide searches for bright students who cannot afford college. The nation's approximately 25,000 secondary schools are already being invited to nominate candidates for the first scholarships, to be awarded before May 1956.

The corporation, headed by President John M. Stalnaker, former dean of students at Stanford University, will offer U.S. businesses and individuals an easy method of donating college scholarships, has set aside \$8,000,000 to match contributions received from donors. Contributions will be put into scholarships as fast as they become available. Businesses can specify scholarships in particular fields of education, will have their names used in scholarships they donate.

Every Man a Horace Mann

"It is my intention," said the President of the U.S., "to call a national conference on education." With that simple announcement in his 1954 budget message, Dwight Eisenhower set off a chain of events that even he might not have anticipated. By last week every state in the union, as well as Hawaii and Alaska, had either held, or was planning to hold, scores of local meetings in preparation for the big White House conference next Nov. 28. Special committees have made surveys on everything from the rise of enrollments to the shortage of teachers; thousands of citizens and educators were making a common effort, as never before, to solve the problems of the public schools. Whatever else the White House conference might accomplish, it had already, in the words of U.S. Office of Education Commissioner Samuel Brownell, started "the greatest stock-taking in educational history."

Michigan has held 14 regional conferences, attended by more than 6,500 people. Iowa is planning 99 county conferences; Nebraska plans 25 in the early fall. So far, the major problem illuminated in each state has been the same: money. But a few have uncovered some special dilemmas of other sorts. Washington, D.C., for instance, has been surprised to discover that its school system's administration was scattered wastefully throughout 30 different buildings. Arizona is troubled by its school-age Indians, some of whom go to public schools, some to Indian Affairs or mission schools, some to no schools at



EDUCATOR MANN
Reflection everywhere.

all. New Jersey has debated whether appointed or elected school boards are better for the community, and Washington has investigated the idea of a three-year, eleven-month-a-year high-school curriculum that would cut down the state's \$67 million construction bill by at least \$17 million. Other problems and discussions:

¶ In South Dakota, various conferences have discussed such problems as teaching religion, raising more money—e.g., by the reclassification of property for tax purposes and the consolidation of school districts—and easing the teacher shortage—e.g., by encouraging more future teachers'

clubs. The conferences produced figures to show that the state needs \$20 million to make up its shortage of classrooms, and that it will need \$20 million more to take care of swelling enrollments by 1960. Just as significant, however, was a special study of high-school courses. In the past two years, the study revealed, 22.5% of South Dakota's high schools did not teach plane geometry, 63.8% offered no advanced mathematics, 43.8% had no physics, 43.1% no chemistry and 80.8% no foreign languages.

¶ In Oregon, educators estimate that elementary-school enrollments will go up 23.9% by 1960, while high-school enrollments will jump 21%. The state will then need 2,800 classrooms, even now has so few teachers that 2,000 are on emergency certificates.

¶ Connecticut, which has some of the nation's most active citizens' groups working for the schools, may bring to the White House conference some special reports on the education of the gifted child. Today the state has three committees working on the problem. Some schools now offer advanced courses to bright pupils; one school is experimenting with giving eighth graders ninth-grade work. Darien has a program by which talented science students can work in the laboratories of local industrial chemists.

¶ Ohio, like many other states, may emphasize in Washington the problem of shifting residential populations. Because no young families are moving into the area, Toledo's Hamilton School will open next fall with a third of its classrooms empty. But the opposite is the harsh rule. Toledo's new schools in Grove Patterson and Old Orchard, for example, will be filled to overflowing. The problem for Toledo to decide: Should it try, over the protests of remaining residents, to close down its underpopulated schools, or should it keep them open to avoid having to



COMMUNITY CONFERENCE ON PUBLIC EDUCATION, MINNEAPOLIS
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transport its students many miles each day to other schools?

¶ Michigan's conferences have discussed sex education, special counseling for students about to go into the armed forces, a drive to encourage pupils in junior high school to go into teaching. The conferences have also asked that the office of the state superintendent of public instruction, who must run for office, be taken out of politics.

By November all these problems and recommendations will be summarized in orderly reports and put into the hands of each state's delegates to the White House conference. But the major goal of that conference is really intangible: to turn as many private citizens as possible into amateur Horace Manns. The preparations alone are achieving some of the objectives. One such amateur is Farmer Alvin Massman, who spearheaded a conference in Battle Creek, Neb. Says he: "We got people interested. The meeting adjourned at 4, but at 5 there were still several standing around talking. Considering that they were all farmers who had chores to do, that's something. And at every farm sale or any place farmers have met since, it was brought up again. If you get people to realize schools are their own problem, you've got something."

Sex on the Campus

Because they were students—first at the University of Oslo and later at the University of Wisconsin—Dr. Gilbert Geis and William Simenson returned to old scenes of study when they undertook some field work in sociology. Last week, having already contrasted Oslo and Wisconsin university students in study habits, vocational plans and other areas, Sociologist Geis and Simenson got around to the subject of sex.

Their findings, reported to the American Sociological Society in Washington, D.C.:

¶ On dates. Norwegian students do less necking than American students in the early stages of the relationship, but Norwegian couples "going steady" are much more liberal about full sexual relations. American students practice a "kissing promiscuity" tend to level off at heavy petting so that the girl retains her "technical virginity."

¶ The Norwegian man student draws his dates almost entirely from outside the university. Both men and women American students tend to draw their dates mostly from the university.

¶ While the American man student picks up the tab for dating, Norwegian men and coeds generally share dating expenses.

¶ American students have more dates than Norwegian students, and in both countries the women lead the men in dating frequency.

¶ Though he is almost two years older than his American counterpart, the Norwegian man student is less likely to be married, is more likely to be involved in a semipermanent dating relationship. Norwegian coeds are 2½ years older than the average American coed, and more than four times as many are married.

SCIENCE

The Giraffe Problem

Giraffes fascinate physiologists, as well as children at the zoo. The most interesting point about them, physiologically, is that they manage to keep their heads supplied with the proper amount of blood. When a full-grown giraffe lowers its neck to drink and then raises it upright, its head changes level by 19 ft.—from 7 ft. below its heart to 12 ft. above it. Some fancy hydraulics is obviously called for to keep the blood flowing properly at all times.

In the *South African Medical Journal*, German-born Physiologist R. H. Goetz



Edison Darby—Graphic House
HYDRAULIC CURIOSITY
Heads-up efficiency.

reports how he solved a part of this problem. He did it one of the hard ways. When he was in Cambridge, England, in 1940, he suggested to Professor de Burgh Daly that they experiment with live giraffes. Daly said, "Bring your own giraffe." This would have been too expensive, so last year Dr. Goetz assembled a weldworthy laboratory and took it to the northeastern Transvaal, which teems with giraffes.

25-Lb. Heart. Studying dead giraffes was comparatively easy. Dr. Goetz dug a hole in the ground 8 ft. long and filled it with formalin to preserve his massive specimens. Most interesting to Dr. Goetz were the veins and arteries in the giraffes' long necks. To pump blood so high, giraffes' hearts weigh 25 lbs., 40 times as much as human hearts. The jugular vein is more than an inch in diameter, and is fitted with an intricate system of efficient valves. They apparently protect the giraffe's head from too much blood when its neck is lowered. The hose-like vein also acts as a blood reservoir. It is here or less

collapsed when the giraffe's head is up, so that blood can flow into it at comparatively low pressure when the head is lowered.

Experimenting on live giraffes was more fun, and harder. Dr. Goetz's original idea was to have an archer pot giraffes with arrows tipped with paralyzing curare, but the giraffes were too skittish, and the arrows did not hit them hard enough to penetrate their inch-thick hides. So Dr. Goetz spiked rifle bullets with curare mixed with powdered sugar, and shot them into a giraffe's hindquarters. In 45 minutes the muscles were paralyzed. Then Dr. Goetz and his safari mates hobbled the giraffe's legs, put a blindfold over its eyes, and erected around it three tons of builders' steel scaffolding. When all was secure, he injected a curare antidote. The paralysis disappeared, but the giraffe found itself in a cage and at the doctor's mercy. These precautions were necessary, Dr. Goetz explains solemnly, because giraffes, besides being rather dangerous animals, are extremely sensitive and subject to fainting fits.

12-Ft. Catheter. With his giraffe securely caged, Dr. Goetz listened to its 25-lb. heart and located the carotid artery, which runs up the neck. He made an incision in the hide, opened the artery and applied a specially built manometer (blood-pressure-measuring instrument) with a catheter 12 ft. long. On its tip was a bit of radioactive cobalt, so its progress could be followed with a Geiger counter as it moved up the artery.

The manometer gave data that had never before been measured. When the giraffe's head was up, the blood pressure was 200 mm. of mercury at the base of its brain (v. 120 mm. in a healthy human subject). When the head was lowered, there was no rush of blood to the brain. The pressure actually dropped to 175 mm. Obviously the giraffe's system of valves is highly efficient against violent changes of hydrostatic conditions.

Dr. Goetz believes that "we have only touched the fringes" of the giraffe problem. Next time he goes on safari, he will be equipped with better apparatus. When giraffes are fully understood, he hopes, something constructive can be done for human jet-plane pilots, who suffer from the changes of blood pressure that giraffes avoid.

Infant Stars?

In 1947 Astronomer George H. Herbig of Lick Observatory took a photograph of a small area in the Orion nebula, which is 1,600 light years (9,600 trillion miles) away from the earth. It showed three faint stars embedded in a cloud of dust and gas. At last week's Dublin meeting of the International Astronomical Union, Dr. Herbig displayed a recent picture of the same region. The picture showed five stars, two of which may be newborn. The light from the new stars, of course, took 1,600 years to reach the earth, so the stars were actually born about the same

HOW MANY DRIBS IN A DRAB?

by
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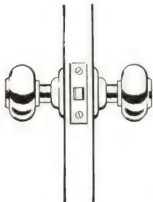
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time as the Roman Emperor Theodosius and as far as any earthly knows, they may have long since gone.

"Our understanding of what is taking place," said Dr. Herbig, "could hardly be more incomplete, but it may be that we have witnessed the opening phase of an episode in stellar evolution."

Astronomers believe that stars are condensations of the dust and gas that drift through space, so they watch dark or bright nebulas with special eagerness. Some of them contain "T Tauri variables";* faint stars that wax and wane irregularly. They light up the dust near them, which makes them look fuzzy, and they are so numerous in certain dusty regions that astronomers have long suspected that they are formed from the dust.

If Dr. Herbig's new-found stars prove to be real infants, they will reinforce the idea, already held by many astronomers, that stars are being formed continuously out of dust and gas in space.

Bomb-Born Elements

Like children of a secret marriage, Elements 99 and 100 have been belatedly recognized. In a letter to the *Physical Review*, groups of scientists at the University of California, Argonne National Laboratory and Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory told how they separated the two new elements out of radioactive debris collected from Test Mike, the thermonuclear device exploded in the Pacific in November 1952.

The elements were formed when neutrons from the explosion hit atoms of uranium 238 and were captured by its nucleus. In the case of Element 99, the U-238 captured 15 neutrons and emitted seven beta particles (electrons). Each beta particle emitted meant that a captured neutron had changed into a proton. So the U-238, which had 92 protons and 146 neutrons, turned into Element 99 with 99 protons and 154 neutrons. To form Element 100 (100 protons and 155 neutrons), the U-238 captured 17 neutrons and lost eight beta particles. The scientists suggested that Element 99 be named einsteinium, after Albert Einstein, and Element 100 fermium, after Enrico Fermi.

Both elements were later created deliberately by "fattening" plutonium with neutrons in the Arco, Idaho materials-testing reactor (TIME, March 8, 1954), but the news of their earlier and more violent birth was not declassified until this week. Probable reason: no one was supposed to know that U-238, which can be made to fission in a thermonuclear explosion, was a factor in Test Mike.

Even heavier elements can probably be made by the neutron-fattening process or found in bomb debris. One of them has been: Element 101. But all of these atomic monstrosities will be short-lived. The forces that hold nuclei together do not seem to work well above the weight of uranium. The out-sized atoms either fission (split) spontaneously or turn into lighter elements by radioactive decay.

* Named in 1918 after the first known star of the type.



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An example of the power of a few words *in print*

The Man Who Got 438,000 Pieces of Mail

*Reprinted in part from the inside
front cover of The Reader's Digest
for September, 1955.*

Last November The Reader's Digest published an article about the Tracers Co. of America, whose business is locating unclaimed windfalls—forgotten bank accounts, legacies, stocks, bonds. A few months ago the company's president, Dan Eisenberg, wrote the editors:

"Reading and counting, reading and counting—this has gone on for months. We're tired, but we're happy. I sometimes refuse to believe it, but as of May 1 the tally from your article was 438,000 pieces of mail!"

"Our offices are flooded with the most unbelievable assortment of old stock certificates, dog-eared, battered, crumbling, splattered with ink and other odd substances, but still readable. At least 15 percent of those already processed have turned out to have value. At this writing, about \$200,000 has been recovered for these security owners."

Particularly heartwarming to Mr. Eisenberg were the renewals of old personal associations resulting from hunts for lost stockholders: "There were family reunions galore. Two brothers, sep-



THE MAN WHO GOT 438,000 PIECES OF MAIL

arated from childhood, were brought together again. An elderly bachelor rediscovered (and seems about to marry) the girl he lost 30 years ago."

"Sometimes," the letter concludes rather wistfully, "I really wonder whether I should thank you for burying me under this landslide of mail. But I hope you will be pleased to learn what can happen from a single story in THE READER'S DIGEST!"

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Words & Works

¶ The Rev. John Gerberding of Menomonee Falls, Wis. was acquitted by a trial committee of the Northwest Synod of the United Lutheran Church of heresy charges similar to those for which the Rev. George P. Crist Jr. of Durham was convicted (TIME, Aug. 8). The committee found "obvious confusion, immaturity and inconsistencies" in Gerberding's position and recommended administrative action by the synod. Pastor Crist's comment: "The trial was considerably different from mine."

¶ In Detroit, at the first biennial convention of the Council of Liberal Churches, set up in 1953 by the Unitarians and Universalists, delegates voted to set up a "merger commission" to plan for organic

The Mental Ministry

As the divinity student entered the ward, a girl patient flung her arms around his neck and pinned him to the wall. "Bathe me, bathe me," she demanded. The future minister responded with a monumental understatement: "That's not what I'm here for." Then he bolted.

Another seminarian sat down confidently to interview a woman patient who had just been admitted. "Are you a Protestant?" he began. "None of your goddamn business," she shot back.

Such awkward moments are a commonplace each summer at St. Elizabeths Hospital in Washington, D.C. St. Elizabeths, a Government hospital, is a summer laboratory for a new and growing part of



DIVINITY STUDENT* & PATIENT AT ST. ELIZABETHS, WASHINGTON
Clergymen see what psychiatrists miss.

union of the 100,000 Unitarians and the 70,000 Universalists.

¶ The Methodist Conferences of Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi announced plans to build a million-dollar hotel with a modern church on a 30-acre tract in the wide-open gambling town of Biloxi, Miss.

¶ John Marshall Jacobs of Phoenix, Ariz., one of the U.S. farmers just back from a Soviet tour, took a dim view of the future of religion in Russia. "On one occasion in Moscow," he told a reporter, "our interpreter pointed out a little domed church in the slum section, an area slated for razing and new housing projects. 'There's a so-called church,' said the interpreter. 'Nobody goes there but a few old people.'"

¶ Moscow authorities announced that 25,000 new copies of the Bible (both Old and New Testaments) were being printed by "popular request."

* Darwin E. Gardner Jr. of Virginia Theological Seminary

modern ministerial training among the mentally ill.

The Wilderness of the Lost. Last week at St. Elizabeths, the Rev. Ernest Emile Bruder said goodbye to his tenth class of minister-trainees under the auspices of the nationwide Council for Clinical Training. Episcopalian Bruder was appointed to St. Elizabeths by the Washington Federation of Churches as what he considers the first real minister to the mentally ill in the U.S. During 33 years as an Anglican parish minister in Canada, Pastor Bruder felt that he was failing some members of his flock through lack of understanding. Then he heard of the Council for Clinical Training, founded in 1925 by a Congregationalist minister named Anton T. Boisen, who had once been a mental patient himself. Anglican Bruder took one of the council's twelve-week courses, doing the work with patients so absorbing that he went on to further study in hospitals and prisons.

Like ex-patient Boisen, he was shocked

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at the casual insensitivity of the clergy who bothered to visit mental patients at all; they would preach on such irrelevant subjects as foreign missions or potentially explosive texts, e.g., "And if thy right eye offend thee, pluck it out." But there was more to it than simply giving the patients understanding, says Bruder, "I found in what Boisen called 'the wilderness of the lost' you discovered the needs of people at the ground level, naked both emotionally and physically. It was a whole new field."

Converging Fields. In 1945, a year after his appointment to St. Elizabeths, Bruder set up the Clinical Pastoral Training course. Trainees must have sound qualifications, both educational and emotional (some students have become neurotic on exposure to the mentally ill). If accepted —as were 150 this year throughout the U.S. out of some 225 applicants—they are charged \$100 for the course and assigned to a hospital.

The 14 who last July assembled at St. Elizabeths (7,500 patients) included eight Episcopalians (the course is required by the denomination's nearby Virginia Theological Seminary), four Methodists, one Presbyterian and one Seventh-Day Adventist. For twelve weeks they were exposed to a full program: lectures by the hospital staff, diagnostic conferences of doctors, psychodrama sessions, at which patients are encouraged to act out their problems and aggressions (TIME, May 30). Each averaged ten hours a week with the patients themselves, chatting, playing games or discussing spiritual problems.

One purpose of the course is to prepare future ministers to detect signs of incipient mental illness in situations that might be inaccessible to psychiatrists, e.g., neurotic "religious experiences" or morbid guilt feelings. On such matters many parishioners might more readily accept the advice of a clergyman than a doctor. But beyond that, the fields of psychology and religion are more and more converging; clergymen have realized that they must, in part, compete with the psychiatrists in matters of personal guidance.

We Thank Thee, O God. At least equally important is what the student often finds out about himself in the raw emotional life of a mental hospital. Says Presbyterian David Alexander Fee, 25, of Pittsburgh, a senior at Princeton Theological Seminary: "When I came here, I was not giving of myself. I was reserved. I couldn't share. I think I am better now." Says Professor Earl Hubert Ferguson, 49, who teaches preaching, pastoral theology and worship at the Methodists' Westminster (Md.) Theological Seminary: "I found I was anxious when I met with troubled patients. And I could not be effective until I understood why I was anxious. The course forces a man to look at his real motivations."

At a morning prayer service one day last week, the departing students joined in a prayer that one of them, Douglas Vair of Virginia Theological Seminary, had composed for the occasion:

"For the patients of this hospital who have helped us to better under-



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Knoxville, Tenn.	Rich's
Lansing, Mich.	H. Kosciuk & Bros.
Lexington, Ky.	Graves, Cox & Co.
Los Angeles, Calif.	J. W. Robinson
Memphis, Tenn.	Oak Hall
Milwaukee, Wis.	Schluter's
Minneapolis, Minn.	Dayton's
Oklahoma City, Okla.	Kerr's
Portsmouth, Va.	The Quality Shop
Saginaw, Mich.	Heavenrich's
St. Louis, Mo.	Famous Barr Co.
San Diego, Calif.	Lion Clothing Co.
Savannah, Ga.	Maria Levy's
Shreveport, La.	M. Levy Co.
Tulsa, Okla.	The B. R. Baker Co.
Waco, Texas	Palace Clothiers
Wichita, Kans.	Golden-Mingel Co.
Wilmington, Del.	Henry's, Inc.
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Expect more than the traditional when you wear luxuriously soft flannel slacks made with Du Pont "Orlon"*. Expect practicality, too—they keep their shape better. "Orlon" gives them this combination of luxury texture and practical

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stand ourselves and our calling—we thank Thee, O God . . .

"For the tasks and trials of this summer that . . . have brought us to a closer sympathy with our suffering brethren—we thank Thee, O God."

Catholic, Protestant & Free

The picture caption read: PRIESTS IN SHORTS. The photograph showed two Episcopal clergymen in Northfield, Minn. last week for the national convention of Episcopal Young Churchmen—standing about coolly in Bermuda shorts. The picture pulled a flurry of mail from: 1) Episcopalians who objected to men of the cloth baring their knees; 2) more Roman Catholics who resented the application of the title "priests" to Protestants.

The priest question touched on an old issue. Episcopalians consider themselves Catholic, believing that their church as

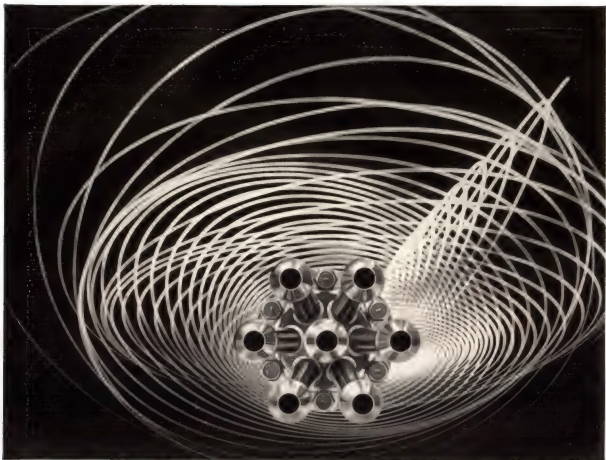


Minneapolis Star
PRIESTS IN SHORTS AT NORTHFIELD—
Via media. Boom Boom!

much as Rome is the true spiritual heir of St. Peter. To stress this point, some Episcopalians prefer not to call themselves Protestants at all. At Northfield the delegates considered a motion recommending that "Protestant" be dropped from the title of the Protestant Episcopal Church. But the Young Churchmen voted it down. 172 to 127, expressed their position in a song (to the tune of *God Bless America*):

*I am an Anglican
I am P.E.
Not a high church
Not a low church
But Catholic, Protestant and free.
Not a Presby
Not a Loothorn
Not a Baptist, white with foam.
I am an Anglican
Just one step from Rome.
I am an Anglican
Via media,
Boom Boom!*

OUT OF THE LABORATORY



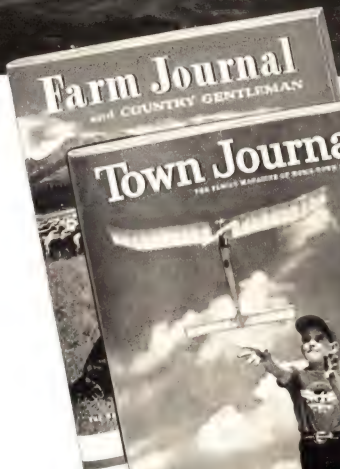
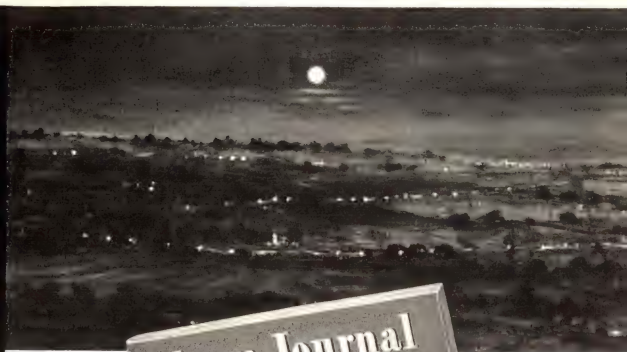
Here are muzzles that shoot air bullets.

They operate in a refrigeration unit in which cooling efficiency depends on the mass of air moved each minute. As air is forced through this seven-nozzled head, the air is accelerated into seven miniature tornadoes. These suck additional air along with them...increase the cooling efficiency of the refrigeration unit to the point where an important weight and space saving is accomplished...a vital factor in today's high-speed aircraft. This ingenious device is another AiResearch contribution to industrial progress.

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TOWN JOURNAL.

—The Countryside Unit—

FARM JOURNAL.



Millions Of Lights Will Burn Late This Night!

Night has a continent to span, from East to West, from ocean to ocean . . .

In the mid-West, twilight is just beginning to haze the fields of corn. In Pennsylvania, the cows have been milked. The children are in bed and fireflies gleam like fugitive stars in the meadows . . .

The late afternoon sunlight still bathes the vineyards and orchards of California in gold while the green hills and picturesque landscapes of New England are already cloaked in darkness . . .

And so, throughout the vast, diversified countryside of America, town and farm, the lights go on across a continent. Families draw together. There is a feeling of work well done.

With the cares of the day behind, millions of countryside families, town and farm, will turn as they have so many times before to read with deep interest and affection the newest issue of their very own magazine—TOWN JOURNAL or FARM JOURNAL.

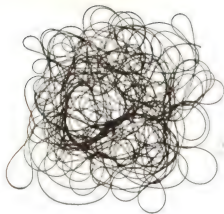
But this is no ordinary night. Millions of lights will burn *late* this night. More than a

million *new* families have been added to this already huge circle of families. This night and hereafter, in more than *five million* homes across the country, the whole family will find even more information, inspiration and real help in these the favorite magazines of countryside America.

Business and industry, too, have a continent to span with sales-provoking ideas to be delivered to the nation's families where they live—most especially to countryside families whose good opinion and custom now mean so much to so many.

A short time ago we announced the acquisition of the COUNTRY GENTLEMAN by FARM JOURNAL and TOWN JOURNAL, promised both readers and advertisers more for their money. With the September issues now delivered, this promise has become a fact.

Now it is easier and cheaper to reach deeply and effectively into the hearts and minds of countryside families all over America. Now campaigns can be made larger and more effective with the money saved. Readers, advertisers and retailers—all will benefit greatly.



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The Sensitive Commentator

For a radio-TV commentator doing one 15-minute spot a week, white-spilled Walter Winchell, 58, seemed to be doing all right. He had been with the same network for 25 years; he was getting as much as \$16,000 a broadcast, and the American Broadcasting Co. had given him a lifetime contract, guaranteeing him a minimum of \$1,000 a week, whether he broadcast or not. ABC also insured Gossipist Winchell for \$1,000,000 against libel suits: even if he lost a suit, he would not have to pay.

For Winchell, it was not enough. The insurance did not seem to protect him from punitive damages, i.e., those incurred by "maliciousness." It was a point that a commentator like Winchell is sensitive about. Early this year, he asked ABC either to insure him against damages because of malice or to drop his contract. ABC dropped his contract.

Last week Columnist Winchell, no man to do things in a small way, sued ABC for \$7,000,000. He claimed the network had misinformed him, that he had been protected all along against punitive damages. Said ABC, revealing that Winchell has asked to be taken back in the fold and been rejected: "There is no basis of fact in Mr. Winchell's complaint."

The Week in Review

In their scramble for a script a week, TV producers make a strong bid for name writers. Last week four of the better TV theaters touted four good writing names—but in serving up two originals and two adaptations, only managed to remind viewers that a good name is no guarantee of a good show.

Reran Reunion. Robert Alan Aurthur is one of TV's topflight dramatists, and NBC's *Goodyear Television Playhouse* (Sun. 9 p.m., E.D.T.) liked his *Spring Reunion* so much that it reran the teleplay. Everything about it was good except the plot. It was handsomely produced, briskly acted, directed with point, and written with a knowing feel for mounting dramatic conflict. But like so much that is done with fine craftsmanship on TV, it was emptyheaded. The play is about a woman of 32 (Kathleen Maguire) who was voted the prettiest girl of her high-school class, but never married, and a man (Philip Abbott) who was voted most likely to succeed, but never made good. She is tired of waiting; he is tired of being on the prowl. When they fall in love, the girl still has to pry herself loose from an overfond father, fashionably horrified from a Freudian textbook. The point (a father is no substitute for a husband) was so trite that its dramatic impact was dissipated.

Like Playwright Aurthur, Playwright Robert Howard Lindsay is a top-drawer TV dramatist. Like Aurthur's *Spring Re-*



Albert Bass-Lee

COMMENTATOR WINCHELL
Who takes the rap for malice?

union, Lindsay's *The Chess Game* was so admired by his producer, NBC's *Kraft Theater* (Wed. 9 p.m., E.D.T.), that it reran his literate and perceptive teleplay. It is about a cynical, unbelievably old reprobate (Melvyn Douglas) who adopts a delinquent boy headed for a life of crime and imparts to him the insight that there is "no loneliness greater than not belonging to anyone." He has a series of friendly but deadly serious intellectual skirmishes with a divinity student as he transforms the boy into a fine, normal character. To save the boy from an old murder charge, the unbeliever tries to



MELVYN DOUGLAS & PLAYER
Why take the rap for murder?

take the rap himself, and the divinity student, having, in effect, lied for the boy, tells the reprobate: "I'll have an easier time explaining to my God than you'll have explaining to yourself why you'd give your life for another." Unfortunately, the sharp point of *The Chess Game* was made at the cost of dramatic credibility, and it turned out to be overrich in those cardinal vices of TV drama—the schematic, the facile and the phony.

The Other Thing. CBS's *Climax* (Thurs. 8:30 p.m., E.D.T.) turned to Mark Twain for an hour's entertainment, but its adaptation of *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* merely proved that what is wonderful to read can be terrible to see. Huck (Charles Taylor) was properly freckled and winning, and his father (Old Man Finn (Thomas Mitchell)) was properly dirty and sadistic. But the adaptation consisted of a series of sketches without dramatic continuity, and lacked the one quality from which Huck always seemed inseparable—humor.

While *Climax* was showing how much funnier Mark Twain is between the covers of a book than on a TV screen, CBS's *U.S. Steel Hour* (Wed. 10 p.m., E.D.T.) was showing how much wittier Playwright J. B. Priestley is on the stage. The TV adaptation of *Loburnum Grove*, under the title *Counterfeit*, came around slowly to Priestley's engaging idea. A kindly English mediocrity (Boris Karloff) wants nothing more in the world than to live a quiet life in a London suburb, devoting his spare time to raising tomatoes. But since he is incapable of earning an honest penny, he tries "the other thing." His business, as he describes it, is inflation. To get more money in circulation, he manufactures it, and is so expert that for years he baffles Scotland Yard. Karloff made an endearing scoundrel, but the idea needed a sparkle it did not get from the production, and its routine moral ending gave it the taste of warm champagne.

Program Preview

For the week starting Wednesday, Sept. 7. Times are E.D.T., subject to change.

TELEVISION

Front Row Center (Wed. 10 p.m., CBS). F. Scott Fitzgerald's *Tender Is the Night*, starring Mercedes McCambridge.

National Tennis Championships (Sun. 2 p.m., NBC).

Spectacular (Sun. 7:30 to 9:30 p.m., NBC). Thornton Wilder's *The Skin of Our Teeth*, with Helen Hayes, Mary Martin, George Abbott, Florence Reed.

Medical Horizons (Mon. 9:30 p.m., ABC). A new series of documentaries.

Warner Bros. Presents (Tues. 7:30 p.m., ABC). New drama series with behind-the-camera glimpses at movie-making.

RADIO

Monitor (Sat. through Sun., NBC). A catchall of music, comedy, news, etc.

Face the Nation (Sun. 10:05 p.m., CBS). Air Force Secretary Donald A. Quarles discusses atomic air power.

* Originally NBC's Blue Network, bought by the American Broadcasting Co. in 1943.

The Fastest Man on Earth

(See Cover)

The mechanical voice of the loudspeaker cracked across the clear, dry air of New Mexico's Tularosa Valley: "Ten, nine, eight . . ."

Safe in a concrete bunker, tense men at a periscope window kept their eyes on Sonic Wind No. 2, a squat, steel sled with the menacing look of a robot spider. Beneath its red-and-white-striped cab, a string-straight rail track ran across the shimmering heat of Holloman Air Force Base. A patch of blue water dammed up between the rails stretched toward the end of the line, 3,500 ft. away.

"Seven, six, five, four . . ."

Overhead an F-94C jet fighter slanted down to make a run with the sled.

"Three, two, one, FIRE!"

From the sled's tail end, nine rockets exploded; the Sonic Wind whipped down the track, shot forward by 70,200 lbs. of thrust. Trailing a 35-ft. tail of fire, it roared out from under the speeding observer plane. After 1.8 seconds, the rockets sputtered out. Metal scoops below the sled plowed into the dammed-up water. Spray exploded into a brief fountain as the Sonic Wind slammed to a stop.

In the dead silence, a fire crew inched toward the still monster to douse its blackened rocket chambers with a blanket of foam. The sled's tail flared into a puff of flame, like a last gesture of defiance, and the test run was over. A quick check of the chronographs showed that Sonic Wind No. 2 had hit 995 m.p.h.

No man has yet moved that fast on the surface of the earth. But if all goes well, one man will. Lieut. Colonel John Paul Stapp, a 45-year-old Air Force surgeon with the deceptive paunch of a country doctor, the ramrod posture of a professional soldier and the relentless curiosity of a dedicated scientist, plans to ride the Sonic Wind even faster. Space Surgeon Stapp intends to ride at more than 1,000 m.p.h.

At that speed, the sled's metal wind

screen will be blown clear, and air blast will wallop Stapp with the same destructive force that would hit a pilot bailing out at 40,000 ft. and 2,000 m.p.h.

Man Among the Rivets. To Colonel Stapp, that hair-raising sleigh ride will be another day of body-jarring work in a career that has made him the No. 1 hero of Air Force men. Last year, riding an earlier version of the Sonic Wind, he reached a speed of 632 m.p.h., faster than the flight of a .45-cal. bullet, far faster than any earthbound man had ever traveled before. At the end of the run the sled went down from 632 m.p.h. to a dead stop in 1.4 seconds. As the sled decelerated, Colonel Stapp was subjected to more than 40 times the pull of gravity (40 gs); his normal weight of 168½ lbs. momentarily shot up to 6,740 lbs. The driver of an ordinary automobile colliding with a brick wall at 50 m.p.h. would be taking much the same jolt—yet Stapp survived it with negligible injuries.

Such rides along the brink of death are much more than a demonstration of daredevil courage; the data they produce are urgently needed in an age when man is opening up dreamlike new frontiers of space and speed.

Aircraft designers, forever increasing the capabilities of their planes, must constantly make expensive compromises to take care of the pilot. Until Medico Stapp came along with his cool scientist's insistence on using himself as guinea pig, fighter-planes were built to stand an expected stress of nine gs. It hardly seemed worth while to make them stronger. The human body, the engineers insisted (and most doctors believed), could not take greater physical strain. Not the machine but man himself appeared to be limiting man's conquest of the jet age. However the engineers tried, they could not evade, as Stapp puts it, "that one stubbornly unchanging item peeping forlornly from among the titanium rivets: man. M-1, the same yesterday, today and forever: fallible, vulnerable, incurably addicted to er-



U.S. Air Force

STRAPPED IN FOR START

rors, and, above all, pathetically mortal."

John Paul Stapp has dedicated his life to proving that mortal man is not half so vulnerable as the engineers would have him believe. Stapp thinks that many of man's limitations are not imposed by the body but by the mind. Says he: "Why are we always underrating man? Take, for example, the four-minute mile. For years we thought that was a physical limit just a bit beyond human reach. Well, it was a psychological limit, and once there was a breakthrough the barrier seemed never to have existed. So it was with the sound barrier—with man enduring Mach 1—a falsely set limit."

The Needed Proof. Stapp has already demolished some notable false limits on the durability of man's mind and body. He has proved that if pilots are carefully strapped into beefed-up seats and cockpits they can walk away from a large majority of crackups. He has presented his proof with argument-killing logic: his own roaring rides. Having established the practical limits of human tolerance to g forces,†

‡ Mach 1 is the speed of sound: 760 m.p.h. at sea level, 690 m.p.h. at 35,432 ft. (beginning of the stratosphere) and above.

† 25 gs for ¼ of a second, building up at a rate of 500 gs per second; 40 gs for ½ of a second, building up at 1,500 gs per second; 25 gs for one second, building up at 800 gs per second.

SHOT WITH 70,200 LBS. OF THRUST, SONIC WIND ROARS DOWN THE TRACK AT HOLLOMAN AIR FORCE BASE, N. MEX.





SIX ROCKETS & 421 M.P.H.

he is getting ready to prove his carefully calculated theory that a jet pilot can stand the wind blast of a bail-out at Mach 3 at 40,000 ft. (about 2,000 m.p.h.), provided he is properly helmeted and harnessed tightly to an ejection seat.

If Space Surgeon Stapp is right, military aircraft operating at that speed and altitude will not need complex and costly ejection capsules to protect escaping pilots. The saving in weight will greatly increase the planes' performance, make them deadlier fighters, give their pilots a greater chance to survive a war in the air and furnish invaluable data for future space flight.

A Sleigh Ride. As far as Stapp is concerned, his theory needs one final bit of proof: a practical demonstration. He is waiting impatiently for the morning when he will get up, as usual, at 4:30 (after working till midnight), breakfast on coffee and an orange, and drive to the track.

First, before he takes one of his rides, he gets a thorough physical examination, including electrocardiogram and X rays. Then, well before blast-off, he begins his preparations for the run. The Fiberglas shell of his helmet is lowered over his head and its cloth neck-shirt zipped shut. Then he wriggles into a blue wool flight suit, puts on thin leather flying gloves and climbs into his seat.

A broad safety belt is buckled over his lap; shoulder straps are snapped to the



PEAK DECELERATION AND 22 G'S

safety belt and then to the seat to hold him in place when the water brakes grab. His elbows are cinched close to his sides by a strap running across his back. At 400 m.p.h. and over, wind blast can start a man's limbs flailing uncontrollably with bone-snapping force.

His legs are strapped together above and below the knees; his wrists are lashed to the strap above his knees. A chest strap hauls him so tightly against the seat back that all breathing motion is confined to his diaphragm. A rubber bite block (equipped with a recording accelerometer) is slipped between his teeth; a helmet visor is latched down in front of his face; a cord is placed in one hand, ready to trigger a movie camera aimed at his face. Then sled and rider are left alone; all hands retire to the safety of the control building or smaller concrete bunkers placed at intervals along the track.

The high wail of a siren announces: 60 seconds to go. Stapp begins to tense his muscles, stares at the long white ditch of the track bed below him. He concentrates on the cord in his hand; he must remember to pull it when the countdown reaches five. One last breath to last him for the ride, then he is off. "It's like being assaulted in the rear by a fast freight train."

How does it feel? By the time the sled hit the water brakes, wrote Stapp about one of his recent rides, "vision became a shimmering salmon-colored field with no

images . . . It felt as though my eyes were being pulled out of my head, about the same sort of sensation as when a molar is yanked . . . When the sled stopped, the salmon-colored blur was still there . . . I lifted my eyelids with my fingers, but I couldn't see a thing. It was as though I was looking directly at the sun through closed eyelids . . .

"They put me on a stretcher and in a minute or two I saw some blue specks . . . In about eight minutes or so after the stopping of the sled the blue specks became constant and pretty soon they became blue sky and clouds. I saw one of the surgeons wiggling his fingers at me and I was able to count them. Then I knew that . . . my retinas had not been detached and I wasn't going to be blind. I had two of the most beautiful shiners any man ever had." The shiners were caused by his eyeballs shooting forward in their sockets.

Hopes of Immortality. Not long ago a friend asked Colonel Stapp what he thought about as he sat there strapped in his sled, waiting for the countdown. The reply: "First I look around at the mountains and at the bright skies and I don't think about anything. Then I say to myself, 'Paul, it's been a good life.'"

It has been a rich life, the success story of a frail, skinny kid who used to be afraid of automobiles but grew up to become the "bravest man in the Air Force." It is the achievement of a physician with enough wit and wisdom left over to be something of a poet, humorist and philosopher as well.

Professionally absent-minded about most other things, Stapp at work is a man possessed. Hand, mind and eye move with tireless precision. His energy is a constant challenge to subordinates, for he is a man who knows what he wants to do and prefers to do it himself. He may well be the only happy "light" colonel in uniform. "A light colonel," he argues, "can work with his hands. A full colonel gets carried around too much."

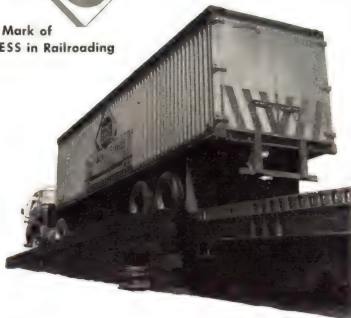
No one carries Paul Stapp. Among men who make a business of dealing with danger, he is a legend. Stapp has won a file

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full of awards and citations, including the Legion of Merit with Oak Leaf Cluster and, last month, the Air Force's Cheney Award for valor and self-sacrifice. He has ridden his roaring rocket sleds 29 times, personal proof that man is still master of the machines he builds. That is almost a faith with Stapp. Says he: "Man is capable of self-reproduction and even of occasional genetic improvements. He is capable of self-repair in case of damage to his structural integrity . . . He is mortal but not without hope of immortality."

Biology & Hell. What sort of man is willing to risk himself habitually beyond the point of self-repair? John Paul Stapp's extraordinary track to the rocket sled began in 1910 in Bahia, northern Brazil, where his missionary father was president of the American Baptist College. Eldest of four brothers, Paul (as his family preferred to call him) had a strange boyhood. He learned to speak Portuguese long before he was permitted to pick up English; he was seldom allowed to play with other children, and his closest companion was his parents' Negro servant, a pro boxer from Barbados. When his mother tried to strap the unruly youngster into bed for his afternoon nap, he would shout at the top of his voice, and in Portuguese: "Watch and pray, lest ye enter into temptation!"

But life in Bahia had its compensations. The old castle that housed both the college and the Stapp family was said to be haunted; all night long, strange, squeaky noises sounded overhead. After a while, the nocturnal disturbance was traced to a nearby rum factory: opossums were sipping the mash, getting tanked up and scampering over the college roof. The Rev. Charles Stapp was outraged, but young Paul was entranced. Studying the opossums, he showed the first stirrings of the scientist, keen on studying animals and plants throughout his youth.

His father disapproved of his biological hant, and the mission doctor was warned not to show Paul the medical books he was eager to see. Instead, he was encouraged to read good religious books such as Foxe's *Book of Martyrs*. "What I read," Stapp remembers now, "frightened the hell out of me. Sometimes I wondered if Methodists ever got to Heaven."

Horace on Half a Dollar. When Paul was 13, the Stapps decided that it was time their oldest boy became an American, and he was enrolled in the San Marcos Baptist Academy in Texas. Young Paul, slight, nearsighted and a hookworm, found San Marcos a school for "displaced hellions." The San Marcos kids lost no time in taking him apart, but he had enough energy left to join the school band and play the bassoon.

Bassoon-playing gave him the lungs of a cross-country runner, and later, at Baylor University, he made the track team. In those days Paul was an English major. He lived on 50¢ a day—his parents could not afford to send him more. Summers he peddled Wear-Ever cooking utensils in north Texas towns.

During Christmas vacation of his sophomore year, Paul visited an aunt and





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GF metal business furniture is a good investment

uncle in Burnet, Tex. One evening he got back from church to discover that his two-year-old cousin had crawled so close to an open fireplace that his clothes had caught on fire. He nursed the little boy for 62 sleepless hours, but the child died. "It was the first time I had seen anyone die," Stapp recalls. "I decided right then that I wanted to be a doctor."

Pigeons for Dinner. Back at Baylor, Paul switched to science courses, got a job as fieldman for a biological supply company. ("I was always turning over rocks for scorpions, and the sight of a snake gladdened my heart.") More than once, Paul dined on pigeons caught on his boarding-house roof, and when a course in histology required him to provide microscopic slides of guinea-pig tissue, he saw no reason to throw away the remains of the animals. He would cook and eat them. "If it breathed, it had protein, and if it had protein, I ate it."

Unable to pay for medical school after graduation, Paul stayed on at Baylor for his Master's degree in zoology, proctored and graded papers for a living. After a two-year teaching job, he moved on to the University of Texas, where he studied for a Ph.D. in biophysics. Five years later, at 29, John Paul Stapp, Ph.D., finally entered the University of Minnesota Medical School. In addition to studying, he taught and worked as a research assistant. Somehow, he managed to earn the degree he wanted most: Doctor of Medicine.

Meet the Future. In 1943, when he began his duty as an intern at St. Mary's Hospital in Duluth, life took on a new dimension for Dr. Stapp. "I had only seen pure scientists before, the prima donnas in universities working in their nit-picking ways at academic doodlings to impress each other. Now for the first time I saw science and men of science working as a team, bringing everything to bear—the enormous facilities of the hospital, their own talents and devotion—to the saving of human life."

In 1944 Stapp went on active duty as a first lieutenant in the medical corps, by V-J day had progressed, via half a dozen U.S. bases, to Randolph Field, Texas, known affectionately to those who served there as the "Worst Point of the Air." At Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Ariz., in one day during the first flush of demobilization, Dr. Stapp examined the eyes, ears, noses and throats of 600 men—"a nightmare relieved only by the thought that I might have been a proctologist."

At the Aero Medical Lab of the Air Materiel Command in Dayton, Dr. Stapp found his future. He had a few months to go before taking off his uniform, and he asked to see "something interesting." He saw it. Jet planes were racing into areas that doctors had seldom bothered with before; jet pilots were flying into a skyful of trouble. Aviation medicine was faced with new and fascinating problems, and doctors were desperately trying to find the answers. Just 17 miles toward the stars, space, the new frontier, was suddenly within reach. All the resources of sci-

ence were being thrown into a concentrated effort to keep the first explorers alive.

"Watta Whoomp!" Flight surgeons were doing their research while strapped in diving planes, sitting anxiously in decompression chambers, spinning in huge centrifuges. Sir Frederick Banting, the moody Canadian co-discoverer of insulin, had subjected himself to blackout forces in fast-maneuvering aircraft while developing a g-suit for the R.A.F., and he was killed in a crash while flying to England for a demonstration. In 1943 famed Flight Surgeon William Randolph Lovelace II had made a parachute jump from a record-breaking altitude (40,000 ft.), to prove that oxygen bail-out bottles were effective in high-altitude jumps.

It was not enough that engineers were learning how to pressurize cabins and build new oxygen systems to keep men

as if a solar eclipse is about to begin."

Stapp's next job: the first rocket-sled research program, at Edwards (then Muroc) Air Force Base on the Mojave desert in California. He had finished his reserve officer's hitch, but one day he happened to attend a meeting of the National Academy of Sciences in Washington, D.C. "Scientists in uniform," he recalls, "were treated like debris by their civilian colleagues." The scorn of the "mental Cadillac fleet" so irritated Stapp that he decided to stay in service.

"I didn't know it at the time," says he, "but I had stumbled into a crusade for the prevention of needless deaths."

The End of Oscar. At Edwards, Stapp found himself in command of 2,000 ft. of rail track, the Gee-Whizz (a rocket sled built by Northrop Aircraft, Inc.), a bare barracks that was supposed to



JOHN PAUL (CENTER, SEATED) & FAMILY
The bravest was scared of hell.

alive when their planes climbed into the stratosphere. What would happen when these synthetic atmospheres failed, when pilots had to hit the silk? All that the U.S. Air Force knew about ejection seats, for example, was contained in a captured German handbook. The only American to try such a bailout (from a P-61 Black Widow flying at 285 m.p.h. at 15,000 ft.) had hardly been a mine of information. His entire report: "Jeez, watta whoomp!"

Crusade in Uniform. Dr. Stapp's first assignment in aero-medical research: to field-test a liquid-oxygen emergency breathing system. For good measure, he was also to recommend preventive measures for high-altitude bends, chokes, gas pains and dehydration. He spent 643 hours in the air, at altitudes up to 45,000 ft. For the first time he visited the frigid stratosphere, where, he remembers, "the landscape flattens out into geography, where the stars cease to twinkle, where shadows are darker and sunlight more burning, where at dusk it somehow looks

serve as a lab, and seven hard-working Northrop employees. His mission: to determine human tolerance to deceleration so that adequate aircraft safety harnesses could be developed.

It took Stapp a few months of spectacular scrounging and "moonlight requisitioning" to put together the kind of test setup he required. The lab needed water, so he "borrowed" 4,400 ft. of pipe, talked some civilian workers into doing the necessary welding, and paid them off with free medical care for their families. (Throughout his four busy years at Edwards, Stapp found time to give medical care to servicemen's families and civilian workers, often more than half a dozen night calls, never accepted a cent from what he called "my curbstone clinic.")

Proceeding cautiously, Stapp sent his sled on 32 rocket runs carrying a dummy passenger. At least one of these experi-

o From left, the Rev. Charles Stapp (holding Wilford), Celso, Robert, Mrs. Stapp.

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ments gave him pause. When the sled's brakes grabbed, "Oscar Eight-Ball," the anthropomorphic 185-lb. dummy, lurched forward in obedience to Newton's second law of motion. He broke his harness, slammed through an inch-thick pine windshield as if it were tissue paper, and soared 770 ft. down the track bed.

Observing Oscar's fate, Stapp calmly noted that he needed a stronger harness and, on Dec. 10, 1947, he took his first ride, a one-rocket spurt that reached 90 m.p.h. The next day he fired three rockets and went twice as fast.

No Sweat. Volunteers began to turn up, and selection became a problem. Stapp wanted no exhibitionists or thrill seekers. He was fanatically careful. No runs were permitted on Mondays or Fridays—a man with a weekend on his mind might not be completely reliable. Small sins, such as forgetting to wear a mouthpiece, drew mild but prompt punishment. Always, when a volunteer was being strapped in the sled, Colonel Stapp was on hand to make small talk, to mention something he wanted done later that day—"Routine talk to help make the man feel that everything was routine."

By May of 1948, Colonel Stapp had himself taken 16 rides and had been subjected to g stresses up to 35 times the pull of gravity. Slowly, the impressive statistics were piling up. "The men at the mahogany desks," says Stapp, "thought that the human body would never take more than 18 g's. Here we were, taking double that—with no sweat."

As the runs got tougher, they began to take their toll. When one of his volunteers showed signs of shock after a 35-g deceleration, Stapp lost no time repeating the run himself. His vision blurred to a smoky green fog, and he wound up with a body full of bruises where he had slammed against his harness. His right hand slipped from its grip on the seat's arm rest and his wrist broke as it hit against the hand grip. But he had discovered what he set out to find: the previous rider had failed to keep his head down while decelerating, and his helmet had been pulled off. With the new helmets, says Colonel Stapp proudly, "Your head may come off, but the helmet won't."

Home at Last. Since then, Stapp has lost six fillings, cracked a few ribs and suffered several retinal hemorrhages. He broke his right wrist a second time, late in 1950, while making a relatively mild 20-g deceleration to test a harness while sitting on a seat-pack parachute. The quick stop threw him forward, the weight of his body thrust against his palms where they rested on handholds. "A severe pain was felt [in] the right forearm," wrote Stapp in his report. "The right wrist had been taped with adhesive because of a previous fracture . . . This tape burst . . . The pain in the coccyx and sacrum sprained in previous runs was renewed."

"The subject," he continued drily, "was not in shock. The fracture of the right [wrist] was reduced by the subject while walking to the laboratory."

By June 1951, Colonel Stapp had done



George Jew

COLONEL STAPP AT COMMISSARY
Under the broiler, Siberian tiger steak.

just about all he could with the Edwards sled and track. After a tour of duty at Wright Field, he moved in 1953 to New Mexico's Holloman Air Force Base, where he found no need for "moonlight requisitions." He got a comfortable clutter of laboratory buildings, sufficient equipment and a good staff. Now, the nine officers (including their chief, Stapp) attached to Holloman's Aero-Medical Field Laboratory hold 24 advanced scientific degrees among them.

For Autos, Too. Not all the work at Holloman is concerned with making the jet age safer. Stapp and his men have developed some important safety by-products for old-fashioned, earth-bound, combustion-engine man. Last year the Air Force lost some 700 men in plane crashes and 628 in auto accidents. Faced with this startling statistic, Stapp promptly started a car-crash study program, put dummies into salvaged autos and sent them hurtling into wood and concrete walls.

Bumpers, he discovered, are good only for scratching other cars, seats rip out too easily under impact, and the metal in the front half of cars compresses too easily. Dashboards, he feels, should be moved forward and "delethalized" with padding. Doors should be fitted with safety locks so they will not fly open in crashes. Rear-window shelves should be removed: objects on them have a horrible habit of spewing into passengers' heads during crashes. Power brakes, he suggests, should be operated by hand; the eye-hand reaction is quicker than any foot movement. And safety belts, he thinks, are absolute necessities. This month Colonel Stapp will be traveling to Detroit to congratulate the Automobile Manufacturers Association for incorporating some of his suggestions in their 1956 models.

The aircraft industry has been slower to appreciate the Stapp research. Time



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and again he has advocated rearward facing seats in transports, argued eloquently that passengers riding backwards would stand a good chance of surviving many crashes. Although he talks with the authority of a man who has lived through such lethal decelerations, he has made surprisingly little headway among private airlines (though passengers in new Air Force transports face the rear).

A Ride with Godiva. Busy as ever at Holloman, Bachelor Stapp still manages to lead his private version of the good life. He has bought a three-bedroom home at 300 Lovers Lane in nearby Alamogordo, where he lives alone and lumps it. He refuses to own a television set ("I am not ready for intellectual suicide"). His principal indulgence is some excellent hi-fi equipment.

A great deal of his spare time is still devoted to his curbside clinic, still without fee. What little is left, Stapp spends as a happy-go-lucky gardener. His fig, tamarind, apricot and northern bamboo trees lean in splendid disarray among the devil grass. Never having fully recovered from his career as a Wear-Ever salesman, Bachelor Stapp is also an accomplished cook. Visiting Air Force brass, or important civilians such as Northrop's Chief Mechanic Jake Superata (whom Stapp credits with much of the rocket research success), have learned to test their palates on Stapp-prepared specialties.* The Colonel himself can handle a man-sized portion. Most meatlines, as he puts it in one of his famed "Stappisms," find him "hungry as a woodpecker with a headache."

Awaking each morning, he puts in a half-hour of concentration on his day's work and an hour of study with his medical journals before he breakfasts and drives to the lab. For the short ride, he carefully straps himself into his 1953 Cadillac (called Godiva, because "it rides beautifully but keeps me out of new clothes") with a lap-type safety belt. On the way home in the late afternoon, he does his own shopping at the base commissary. Time passes quickly. Says he: "Sometimes I feel beaten to death by a steady procession of Decembers."

For the Future. A lot of people—including his brother Celso, also a physician—are urging Stapp to quit. They fear that, while he may pull out of each ride successfully, the cumulative damage to his system may be dangerous. Stapp pooh-poohs such talk, is determined to go on riding his rocket sled. He knows that what he is learning by pressing to the edge of inhuman endurance will hold true even when today's planes are in the museums and tomorrow's speeds have dwindled to slow-motion space crawling.

"The human body," says Colonel Stapp, "comes in only two shapes and three colors. I don't expect there will be any changes, so what we learn about it now will serve us for a long time to come."

* One of them: "Siberian Tiger Steak." Recipe: "Take a one-vertebra thickness of T-bone, rub with sodium glutamate, powdered ginger, powdered mustard, garlic, thyme and cumin seed before broiling."



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Or Small—like Dubs Jewelers



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Heat conductivity of aluminum makes it ideal for modern radiators. Aluminum fins quickly get hot, transfer heat into the room.



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Car owners long have asked, "Which automatic gives the best gas mileage?" The answer? Look at this year's Mobilgas Economy Run for automatic transmissions exclusively. Every make was represented. Yet, as in all previous runs, the winning car had a Borg-Warner transmission.

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To the dedicated TV-watcher, and the TV industry, the bible of the business is the pocket-size, 15¢ weekly *TV Guide*. In a scant 2½ years, it has become a standard fixture in thousands of U.S. living rooms, and the last official check by the Audit Bureau of Circulation (in the first quarter of 1955) showed newsstand sales of 2,378,000, thus made it the biggest weekly newsstand seller in the nation.

It is still growing: fortnight ago it launched its Oregon edition, i.e., local program listings and news inside a national news-and-feature jacket; editions are being readied for Oklahoma, Georgia, Louisiana. For its Oct. 1 issue, *TV Guide* will



TV GUIDE'S QUIRK

How to read in a dim light.

guarantee 39 separate editions, mail and newsstand circulation of 3,000,000 weekly.

The *Little A.P.* For *TV Guide*, the problem is not circulation, but how to print a national magazine with local news in 36 different areas. But President Walter Annenberg, 47, whose Triangle Publications, Inc. also publishes the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, *Daily Racing Form*, the *New York Morning Telegraph*, *Seventeen*, *Official Detective Stories* (TIME, July 20, 1953), is no stranger to regional publishing. At one time he turned out eight regional editions of the *Daily Racing Form*; until the wartime paper shortage killed it, he printed four regional editions of *Radio Guide*. In 1953 he decided he could turn out a national-local television magazine, bought (for an estimated \$2,750,000) New York's *TV Guide*, Philadelphia's *TV Digest*, Chicago's *TV Forecast*, and combined them. For his nationwide *TV Guide*, Annenberg adopted a digest-size format (just the right size for keeping on top of a TV set) and set out to do a job the news-

papers overlooked: cover the news of television and give detailed, accurate program listings. Within a year he had spread out to 16 editions.

Since networks and stations had little detailed program information, *TV Guide's* Publisher James Quirk, veteran Philadelphia newsman and onetime press chief for General Matthew Ridgway in Korea and Japan, had to hire reporters to do the job. *TV Guide's* staffers scour the studios for news, talk to directors and casts to find out what dramas are about, carefully write plot summaries to tell enough, but not too much, of the story. Program listings of coast-to-coast shows go out over *TV Guide's* own leased wires, and often local stations call up the regional offices to find out what the networks will be sending. Says Quirk: "We're kind of a little A.P., just for television."

Guide to Stardom. To program listings (printed in large type, thus easily read by TV's dim light), *TV Guide* adds a light diet of gossip ("Sheree North was tossed off a coast-to-coast interview program when she arrived sans makeup when the show was one-third over.") and short features on TV performers. But it is neither a fan magazine nor a catchall for press-agents' puff. Networks often do not like what *TV Guide* says about their shows, but they respect it.

Though *TV Guide* follows the same pattern all over the nation, it is handled as 35 local magazines. A 24-page, four-color wraparound is printed in Annenberg's Philadelphia rotogravure plant, sent out to 18 separate cities where the local sections (from 32 to 80 pages) are job-printed. Though the publishing operation seems cumbersome, Annenberg handles it all with only 367 reporters, editors, ad and circulation men—an average of about ten per magazine.

Also the Grocery. Some of *TV Guide's* success is due to the big cut handed to newsstand distributors (2¢ to the wholesaler, 4¢ to the news vendor). In return, newsstand operators are happy to display *TV Guide* prominently, and grocery supermarkets post it at the check-out counter. Though its profits are a closely guarded secret, the company collects 9¢ for every copy, or a total of about \$720,000 an issue, and its advertising revenue is expected to reach \$1,750,000 this year.

The surprising success of *TV Guide* has sent shock waves of concern through many a publisher's countinghouse. To meet the competition the Chicago *Sun-Times* is adding a TV magazine to its weekend edition, and the New York *Times* has expanded both its news coverage and program listings. The New York *Herald Tribune* brought out a weekly television supplement patterned after *TV Guide* when it boosted its Sunday price from 20¢ to 25¢. It not only held onto its 550,000 circulation instead of losing 25,000 to 50,000 as it expected, but picked up an additional 20,000. The *Trib* hopes to syndicate its *TV and Radio Magazine* nationally, but

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with ads so scarce. It is still losing money locally. Syndication is a tough problem as the Curtis Publishing Co. found out. It tested the New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Washington, D.C. markets with its *TV Program Week*, but folded it after eight weeks at a heavy loss.

TV Guide is unworried about competition. When Curtis' first issue came out, *TV Guide's* newsstand sales soared an astonishing 400,000. Says Publisher Quirk: "They put out all this publicity about how every television owner ought to buy a television magazine. And the public went out and bought *TV Guide*."

A Promise to Behave

Three years ago the U.S. Department of Justice took out after American News Co., biggest U.S. wholesale magazine distributor, and its subsidiary Union News Co., biggest newsstand vendor. American, the Government charged in an antitrust suit, used its newsstand subsidiary as a weapon to grab exclusive national distribution rights for magazines and Union (at American's direction) refused to sell any publication without American's consent. To end this restraint of trade and discrimination against publishers, the Justice Department went to court to force American to give up its control of Union News.

Last week the companies promised to behave in a consent decree and the Justice Department dropped its attempt to split them. Union News, though still controlled by American, must "buy, display and sell magazines on the basis of [its] own interests" as a newsstand vendor. The decree also prohibits American telling publishers that it can get preferential treatment on Union newsstands.

Long Live the Prince

Most U.S. daily newspapers would have a hard time going to press on time without the use of "filler." Filler, i.e., stories and short items without a time element, is kept on hand, already set in type, in the composing room. Thus, the stories can be quickly tossed into the paper at the last minute to fill holes in back pages. While handy, filler can also make a paper look silly—if it is not careful. Last week even the meticulous New York *Times* fell afoul of its filler.

In a three-quarter-column feature story by North American Newspaper Alliance, the *Times* reported that the "happiest head of a royal house anywhere is Crown Prince Rupprecht, 36-year-old pretender to the nonexistent Bavarian throne. . . . Almost everybody in Bavaria loves Rupprecht. . . . He is a symbol of fun and frivolity—a living link with Bavaria's good old days.

The only thing wrong with the story was that the "living link" died a month ago. The *Times* had not only printed a full account at the top of its obit page, but had followed it next day with a story telling how his body would lie in state ("Thousands of Bavarians will file by the bier to pay their last respects"), and three days later with a third story on the prince's last rites.

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downtime was taking a slice of this bakery's profit !

Today's bakeries—like other modern businesses—depend on machines for production and profit.

In one modern plant, lubrication was posing a serious downtime problem. A 400 foot conveyor chain carried the bread through the ovens. Oiling this chain by hand took two men two hours—while the machine stood still. To the bakery this meant an 8% slice out of production. Spoilage and waste from dripping oil. And, with all this, the chain was still not properly lubricated!

Then, an Alemite Lubrication Representative was called in. After a careful analysis of the problem he came up with the solution. The same solution that has helped scores of industries—Alemite Oil-Mist! An Oil-Mist unit was attached to the machine that required lubrication. This unit delivered a continuous, carefully measured supply of cool atomized oil to the chain. In this bakery, production waste from lubrication downtime was ended. Lubrication loss was cut 90%. And product spoilage was completely eliminated.

This is typical of the assistance Alemite offers industry. Whatever you manufacture, whether your plant is large or small, chances are an Alemite lubrication system can save you money. And expert lubrication advice is yours at no cost or obligation whatsoever. Wherever you are there is an Alemite representative ready to serve you.

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GIORGIONE'S "THE TEMPEST"

Confusion in Venice

"You know, until I saw this exhibit, I had a rather clear idea of Giorgione," a British tourist said last week, on emerging from Venice's current Giorgione show which spread out lavishly through one entire wing of the Ducal Palace. Most of Italy's art experts had reached the same

state of confusion long before. Reason: almost everything about the Renaissance master, except his fame, is in doubt.

His birth date is unknown. No copy of his autograph is known to exist, and none of his paintings was signed. The only completely reliable contemporary reference to him appears in documents drawn up only three years before his death in

1510. What is known is that when he died in Venice from the plague, at about the age of 33, the gentle beauty of paintings like his famous *Tempest* had established such a vogue for scenes of Arcadian reverie that a decade later, even Titian was still turning them out to meet the customers' demands.

When they decided to hold this year's Giorgione exhibit, the Venice authorities announced a pious desire "to resolve through the confrontation of so many masterpieces the problems relative to the Giorgione school." The nature of the problem was soon evident. Leading art critics can get together on only eight paintings as definitely Giorgione's.⁶ But Venice's first call produced some 700 offers of Giorgionesque paintings from private collections. Faced with this embarrassment of riches, the Venice committee chose 136 oils, attributed only 62 of them to Giorgione or his anonymous followers. Even of these, one called *The Three Ages of Man*, from Florence's Pitti Gallery, has been attributed at various times to Lotto, Morto da Feltre, Pier Mario Pennacchi, Francesco Torbido, Giambellino, an anonymous Venetian, and Giorgione; five years ago, it hung at another Venice exhibition devoted to the works of Giovanni Bellini.

To clear the air, Venice last month quietly issued a revised catalogue for the Giorgione show. A *Self Portrait*, originally called "unquestionably an original," became "probably" one. A *Masculine Portrait* now became "probably" Titian's; a *Pieta*, "tenably" the work of Titian's

⁶ The eight: *The Tempest*, *Female Nude*, *Three Philosophers*, the *Giustiniani Portrait*, the *Enthroned Madonna* from the Duomo of Castelfranco, *Laura*, *Tramonto*, and the Louvre's *Country Feast* (*Time*, May 9).

BYZANTINE RENAISSANCE

THE Moslem followers of Mohammed the Conqueror who triumphantly stormed Constantinople in 1453 were so successful in covering up all traces of Christianity that for almost five centuries Byzantine art—once the glory of Eastern Christendom—could be judged only through the examples that survived outside the Moslem world. Then, in 1935, Turkey's Kemal Ataturk declared Istanbul's Church of St. Sophia a historical monument, and cleared the way for Western experts to remove the plaster and paint that pious, iconoclastic Moslems had daubed over the great Christian mosaics. Since then each fragmentary restoration has added new proof of the power and achievement of Byzantine religious art between the 4th and 15th centuries A.D.

Five years ago a task force financed by Boston's Byzantine Institute carefully eyed the walls in another Istanbul church, Kariye Camii, rebuilt on an older structure in the early 14th century and later converted into a mosque. With official blessing, the restorers went to work, soon realized that they had found a new jewel case of Byzantine art. With the job only three-fourths completed, their most significant find has been a set of 18 mosaic panels depicting the life of the Virgin Mary. Says Professor Paul A. Underwood, field director of the Istanbul project, who this week reports on the restoration work to the World Byzantine Congress in Istanbul: "Kariye Camii is the best sample we have of late Byzantine art."

Kariye Camii was rebuilt in the early 1300s as a monastery church within Constantinople's mighty walls, at the order of a

wealthy courtier, Theodore Metochites. All evidence indicates that the church was decorated by mosaic masters who were buoyed up by the same fresh new breeze of discovery that in the West heralded the first stirrings of the Renaissance. Into the rigid Byzantine forms that had governed Eastern religious art for almost a thousand years, Byzantine artists poured a new warmth drawn from revived classic models.

For subject matter they turned to the Apocryphal New Testament for scenes from the life of Mary. One of the best preserved panels (see color page) shows the child Mary installed as a handmaiden in the temple as a thanksgiving offering by her parents. According to the Apocryphal *Book of James*: "And Mary was in the temple of the Lord as a dove that is nurtured; and she received food from the hand of an angel." To portray Mary the artist used gentle modulations of beige, blue and gold, which achieve the soft tones of tempera painting. Little effort was made to indicate perspective, but the turning movement of the figures, the flowing robes of Mary and her handmaiden and the swirling movement of the angel break away from the stiff formalism of earlier Byzantine art.

In Italy this refreshed, humanized vision was carried one step further by Giotto, who incorporated into Western art the nobility of classic models. But in the East, with the growing threat of invasion looming over Constantinople, Byzantine art recoiled into familiar formalism. The murals of Kariye Camii stand revealed as the high point of Byzantine humanism, possibly the last great testimony of Byzantine art in its final flowering.



RESTORED ISTANBUL MOSAIC: "MARY RECEIVING THE BREAD FROM AN ANGEL"

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little-known brother, Francesco Vezzelli. In Rome, one art authority snorted: "The Giorgione show is a scandal. It's costing everyone connected with it face." A more serious problem facing an art market already overloaded with fake Giorgiones was pointed out by Turin University's Anna Maria Brizio: "Unfortunately, there is in the show more than one picture which fails to meet the indispensable minimum level of artistic quality . . . but which will retain always the title of nobility from having been part of the Giorgione show . . ."

Treasure Returned

"We are glad that the forces of the heroic Soviet army saved these invaluable treasures from ruin," trumpeted Soviet Deputy Minister of Culture Kaftanov at a full-dress ceremony in Moscow's Pushkin Museum last fortnight. In reply, East German Foreign Minister Lothar Bolz oozed gratitude. And well he might. In an unprecedented gesture of turnabout, the Soviets had decided to hand back a portion of one of the richest cargoes of loot picked up in World War II: Dresden's famed \$17 million collection of masterpieces, including 24 Van Dyckes, 34 important paintings by Rembrandt and Rubens, paintings by Tintoretto, Velasquez, Vermeer, Poussin, Correggio's *Holy Night* and Raphael's famed *Sistine Madonna*.

Dresden's collection, declared Foreign Minister Bolz, was saved only "through wise decisions by Soviet commanders who, even in battle, never forgot treasures of art." In a way Bolz was right. Along with the first Red army tanks to roll into Dresden, on May 8, 1945, were carloads of Russian art experts. Outside the city a favor-seeking Nazi handed them a master list of art treasures and their hiding places. The grateful Russians took the list, offered the informer a drink, then shot him. Three months later, long caravans of open Russian trucks started carting the art treasures away. For a decade their exact whereabouts was a Soviet state secret.

Last May, 750 of Dresden's famed paintings came out of hiding when the new Soviet regime decided to let the Russians have a look at them before sending them home. Russian gallerygoers queued up as early as 4 a.m. in front of the Pushkin Museum; once inside, they snatched up all of the 275,000 guide books and catalogues, bought 130,000 copies of the *Sistine Madonna* alone.

Back in East Berlin last week, the returning German delegation announced jubilantly that the 750 paintings would first go on show in November at Berlin's National Museum and be back in Dresden's Sempersche Gemäldegalerie by next June. As to the 987 missing paintings and the collections of etchings, statues and coins that Western art experts believe the Soviets took, East Germans made it clear Big Brother was not to be held responsible. Said Foreign Minister Bolz blandly: "The vandalism of the Hitler regime and the Anglo-American air raids on places of culture and art have . . . robbed the German people of invaluable treasure."

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and their children to come, we make these words strong, meaningful, and fair. September 17th will mark and honor the day one hundred and sixty-eight years ago when a written message, a preamble and seven articles, was signed by a group of dedicated, daring, and far-sighted men.

There will be a few parades and speeches on this day, a few solemn commemorations. But basically, the day will be given over to far more important activities: One hundred and sixty-five million Americans will be actively, freely engaged in the pursuit of happiness, each in his own way, each according to the voice of his own conscience.

* * * * *

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Yes, the printed page, rich in detail, exact in its message, continues to be the surest way to convey an idea. Therefore, *This Week* wishes to remind you of the basic wisdom of building advertising campaigns around visual, printed media. In other words, if you want your message to work and to *last*, put it in print *first*.

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STATE OF BUSINESS

Going Too Fast?

After a worried look at the pace of U.S. business, Manhattan's First National City Bank warned last week: "We have been going too fast . . . We are trying to do too much, saving too little, drawing excessively on our credit lines and overcommitting ourselves. It is well that the authorities are acting to contain forces that, running out of hand, can be our undoing."

Last week federal authorities acted again to hold back one of the forces that was close to running out of hand. The force: easy credit. As on-the-cuff auto buying in July hit a rate more than three times greater than a year ago, total consumer credit soared to a peak of \$32.0 billion, a full \$4 billion above July 1954.

To put a check on credit, the St. Louis and Philadelphia Federal Reserve Banks, for the second time this summer, hiked the discount rate (interest on loans charged member banks) from 2% to 2½%, thus made it more expensive to borrow money. Five out of eleven Federal Home Loan banks also increased the cost of borrowing. Simultaneously, the Federal Reserve System took steps to reduce the cash available to its member banks for private investments and loans. As the money supply has been contracting and the need expanding, interest rates have been climbing—in some cases to double the figure of seven months ago. Sellers of commercial paper (short-term unsecured notes of leading companies) had to raise their interest rates for the eighth time this year.

But, for the time being, business ignored the tightening money supply and raced on to new records. Department-store sales around the nation were 9% higher than a year ago, and retail experts predicted an excellent fall and the biggest Christmas shopping season in history. Corporate dividends for 1955's first seven months hit a peak \$5.3 billion, 10% above the comparable 1954 period. Steel orders continued to outrun output with no letup in sight.

There was one dark spot, and it was growing. New cars jammed dealers' lots in record numbers. In the New York area alone, there were 200,000 new cars awaiting buyers, compared to the carryover last year at the end of August of less than 100,000. Even though some dealers were selling cars at such big discounts that they made little or no money on the deals, they still jittered about getting rid of the cars before the 1956 models hit the market. Nevertheless, automakers seemed un-

worried, hustled to change over to the production of 1956 models. Minutes after the last 1955 Ford came off the assembly line last week, workers started setting up new jigs for the 1956 lines. In its haste to switch over, Ford finished producing '55 models and began turning out the '56's without stopping for the usual shutdown.

Peace for Three Years

The auto industry virtually assured itself of three years of labor peace last week. After a quickie (six hours) walk-out, Chrysler signed the standard three-year contract with the U.A.W., embodying the Reuther version of the guaranteed



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annual wage. Like Ford and G.M. before it, Chrysler agreed to establish a fund to guarantee its 139,000 employees 65% of their regular pay for 26 weeks. It also promised minor raises for increases in efficiency and the higher cost of living. Cost to Chrysler: an estimated 20¢ an hour per employee, about the same as at Ford and G.M.

The next day, 22 hours after its workers went on strike, American Motors (Nash, Hudson) became the first of the Little Three (others: Willys, Studebaker-Packard) to sign a pact with a guaranteed annual wage. But struggling American, which currently produces 2,3% of the industry output, won important concessions at the last minute. It will not begin payments into the special G.A.W. trust fund until Sept. 15, 1956, more than a year after the Big Three, will thus save 5¢ an hour on 24,000 workers during the pact's first year.

FOREIGN TRADE

Americans Go Home

The American Chamber of Commerce in Korea, a group so constantly harassed that it no longer loses its temper easily, last week uttered a cry of rage. In a bitter telegram to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in Washington, it said that some 40 U.S. businessmen have been denied exit visas, and are "held as individual hostages" by the South Korean government until heavy new corporate taxes are paid. Some companies "have been notified of ROK intent to seal offices and impound assets" if they fail to pay "exorbitant sums labeled tax, but not implied by Korean tax laws."

The U.S. Chamber immediately appealed to Secretary of State Dulles for help. Korea denied the Chamber's charges, offered to waive all back taxes for any foreign businessmen who left the country "as soon as possible." But for businessmen with investments to protect, that was no way out. In any case, it was doubtful that the offer meant peace on the Korean scene; the embattled businessmen were not bucking merely the whim of Korea's stubborn, proud old President Syngman Rhee. They were bucking a tide of nationalism that has swept through Asia. In much of the non-Communist East, many governments are putting pressure on employees of U.S. and other foreign companies to pack up and go back home.

The pressure takes several forms. In Japan, as in Korea, it is taxes. A new Japanese tax boost on foreigners (TIME, Aug. 22) will mean that in order to give an American employee \$10,000 in take-home pay, a company must peg his salary at \$30,000. In Burma laws require that every company have at least 51% Burmese capital and employ at least 75% Burmese nationals. In India and Indonesia, even in the friendly Philippines and cosmopolitan Hong Kong, political and popular pressures are making U.S. firms hire fewer and fewer Americans, more and more Asians.

Trouble Insurance. Some big corporations have found that one of the best kinds of insurance against trouble is to hire even more native personnel than local law and feeling demand. National Cash Register Co., which has always had a policy of hiring native employees, has only six foreign officials in Tokyo, all British; the other 739 employees are Japanese. As a result, the Japanese government has been much more friendly to N.C.R. than to any other foreign company.

For some companies, hiring native employees presents no problems. A well-

trained native salesman or executive can usually handle local customers more adroitly than a foreigner; and since native employees do not require living allowances or long home leaves, they cost less. Says one businessman: "A man earning \$6,000 yearly in the U.S. becomes a \$15,000-a-year man overseas."

But for many other companies there is only trouble in large-scale local recruiting. Outside Japan and the Philippines, there is a great shortage of employees trained for high-class technical or office work. The kind of experts foreign companies need are simply not available. Furthermore, a foreign company that sells service tends to lose its identity if it hires almost all natives. Manhattan's First National City Bank branch in Hong Kong started to hire native workers whenever possible but slowed down when it found that it was losing its identity as an American bank selling American service.

In & Out. The "American Go Home" attitude represents a sharp reversal of Asian thinking since the early postwar years. Asian populations have become obsessed with the idea that foreign businessmen are the spearhead troops of spreading Western empires—as had often been true in the past. Furthermore, Asians see no reason why foreigners should run the businesses and make the profits; they want to make the money themselves, forgetting that they often have neither the know-how nor the capital to operate the businesses.

The rise of the anti-American feeling has already ruffled some tempers in Washington. Last week Kentucky's Democratic Congressman Frank Chelf wrote to Syngman Rhee, reminding him of the U.S. economic aid to Korea. Said Chelf, referring to the anti-American feeling in Asia: "That's not biting the hand that feeds; it is chewing the arm halfway out of the socket."

AGRICULTURE

Doubtful Blessing

A generation ago hybridization of corn—combining the best properties of parent types into a better offspring—revolutionized U.S. agriculture, resulted in upping corn yields by 500 million bu. without putting a new acre into cultivation. Last week U.S. Agriculture Department scientists reported another breakthrough with another feed grain: the flat-leaved, tall-stalked sorghum that waves in many a dry field in the Great Plains. Within five years most of the more than 10 million acres now planted to grain sorghum will be switched to the new hybrid seed, thus raise sorghum output by 20% to 40% on the same land.

But this might be a doubtful blessing. The Agriculture Department's price-support division already holds as surplus 2,750,000 tons of sorghum outright and under loan.

FLOOD-STRICKEN INDUSTRY in the Northeastern states will get defense contracts. Defense Mobilizer Arthur Flemming has directed Government agencies to channel new contracts to disaster areas wherever possible, thus make more jobs in undamaged factories.

CONFLICT-OF-INTEREST problems for Government officials will be decided by Trustbuster Stanley Barnes. President Eisenhower has instructed Assistant Attorney General Barnes to rule on where the line of propriety should be drawn. Example: Is it proper for the Defense Department to award a contract to a firm whose president recently returned from a key Government post? Barnes may also bring out an official guidebook for the use of Government officials who still have business interests.

GENERAL MOTORS' stock plan, turned down by the U.A.W. for the 350,000 hourly workers, will be offered to the company's 112,000 salaried employees. For every \$2 put up by an employee, G.M. will contribute \$1, but \$1 of the total in Government bonds, buy G.M. stock with the remaining \$2. Participants may contribute up to 10% of earnings, will get a guarantee that, if the stock goes down, they will still get back their contributions plus interest. In the three months since E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. launched a similar thrift plan, 73% of its eligible employees signed up.

QUIT-BUSINESS CAMPAIGN of the Eisenhower Administration is moving ahead. As its next step toward taking the Federal Government out of competition with private enterprise, the Administration is putting up for sale its \$13.2 million Texas City, Texas tin smelter, built during World War II and still the biggest in the Western Hemisphere.

JAPANESE TRADE CARTELS, broken up by the Allied occupation authorities, are fast coming back. Mitsui Bussan, Japan's biggest pre-war trading firm, has regrouped itself from its two biggest post-occupation

splinter companies, now controls 18% (about \$450 million) of Japan's total foreign trade—about the same as the prewar Mitsui Bussan.

AUTO SAFETY will be the next big sales pitch of the automakers. Ads for 1956 models will play up such safety features as seat belts, crash-proof door locks and padded dashboards (see MEDICINE).

STOCK SALES of new issues will be helped by changes in SEC rules. Instead of restricting companies to "tombstone ads," i.e., bare facts about the broker's name, address, and the security to be sold, SEC will permit them to publish advance sales bulletins with enough detail about pricing and underwriting to attract dealers and customers.

SALES TO RUSSIA will be made by General Motors under a new policy, though it will now make no drive to encourage Red business. (Only a month ago G.M. turned down an order from Bulgaria for 500 Chevrolets and sedans, even though it was approved by the U.S. Commerce Department.) G.M. itself put a ban on sales behind the Iron Curtain during the Korean war after it was criticized in Congress for a deal to sell trucks and auto parts to Poland.

COFFEE PRICES, which have bounced up and down for two years, will go up again. Frost damage to Brazilian crops plus uncertainty about dollar-cruzeiro exchange rates pushed New York wholesale prices up 3¢ a lb.; the jump will soon be passed on, thus pushing up prices on such popular brands as Maxwell House and Chase & Sanborn from an average 95¢ to as much as \$1 per lb.

MACHINE TOOLMAKERS will get a fat batch of orders under a new Government plan to boost the nation's turbine-making capacity by one-third. As part of a long-range program to build and store critical defense items, the General Services Administration will spend up to \$70 million for tools and equipment to make steam turbines and turbine gears.

RETAIL TRADE

Deserter from Fair Trade

The crumbling front of Fair Trade was weakened by another major desertion. After six years of setting Fair Trade prices on its products, Westinghouse last week gave up. It abandoned Fair Trade pricing on its electric housewares and bed coverings. Said Westinghouse: "Actually, we believe in Fair Trade, but under present circumstances, do not believe it is workable." The company explained: 1) mail-order shipments of price-cut appliances from non-Fair Trade places into Fair Trade states "hopelessly" broke down enforcement, and 2) the "varying price situation" from one state to another made national promotions almost impossible. It

was the second big pull-out of the year; earlier, toy-train maker Lionel Corp. abandoned Fair Trade, dropped lawsuits against R. H. Macy and other retailers.

As the news of Westinghouse's move hit Fair Traders, three manufacturers—General Electric, Sunbeam and Proctor Electric—announced they would hold the line. But it is a hard line to hold. The smart shopper can usually find name appliances below the "suggested" list price.

Fair Trade was also weakened in the book business last week. The Federal Trade Commission ruled that publishers who sell their books at discounts through book clubs cannot force retail stores to charge the list price. Bookstores can now cut prices on any club choice.

BANK MERGERS

Catching Up with the Rest of the U.S.

NEVER in U.S. history has there been such a rush of banks to merge. In 1955's first six months, 110 banks joined together, more than all of 1952's mergers. The urge to merge affected both big and little banks all around the nation. In Manhattan there have been four major mergers in the last year. In New Orleans the National Bank of Commerce is merging with the Louisiana Bank & Trust; in Columbia, S.C., the First National Bank merged with the Carolina National Bank to become the state's third largest; in Dallas the First National recently merged with the Dallas National Bank to become the biggest in the Southwest.

To some politicians, who have always found bankers a popular target, the merger trend is cause for alarm. Cried Brooklyn Democrat Emanuel Celler, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee: "An alarming concentration of financial power in the hands of a few banks." Celler is busily pushing a bill to restrict mergers, and has lined up top Administration support behind it. Both Trustbuster Stanley N. Barnes, who has investigated some of the mergers, and Federal Reserve Board Chairman William McChesney Martin have come out in favor of the bill. While they feel that the mergers probably have not caused any lessening of competition, they fear that some of the huge banks are now in a position where they might be able to squeeze competitors if they wish. On the other hand, Comptroller of the Currency Ray M. Gidney last week strongly supported mergers. The mergers, he said, have created a "banking system better able to serve the communities affected."

Actually, the merger trend is based on one hard economic fact: bankers, overconservative by nature, had fallen behind the economy both in growth and business methods, and they were hastily trying to catch up.

Between 1929 and 1948, while the assets of America's 100 biggest corporations grew by about 160%, the banks' capacity to lend money did not keep pace. As a result, they began to lose vast chunks of business to insurance companies. One answer was to merge, enlarge the permissible loan limit (usually limited, for one customer, to about 10% of total capital funds). Thus, when Dallas First National merged with the National Bank, its permissible loan limit jumped mightily, making it better able to supply the cash for Texas' fast-growing industries.

But if mergers were stimulated by the need to make bigger loans, they were also stimulated by the necessity to make many more smaller ones. Time was when "blue ribbon" banks prided themselves on their "wholesale trade," and disdained any small accounts. The war and postwar-inspired rise of a great new middle-income group with tremendous income, purchasing power and appetite for consumer goods made these bankers' banks archaic.

To get into the "retail trade," required branches. In most cases merger was the best and often the only method. Banking authorities would not permit the establishment of new branches in localities in which adequate service already existed. So New York's Chase National, a bankers' bank with only 29 offices (all but two in Manhattan), merged with the Bank of Manhattan, acquired 67 branches spread across Queens, Brooklyn and The Bronx.

The result has been more, not less competition. In Greater New York, often cited as a horrible example of lessened competition because the four biggest banks control 60% of all deposits, the actual result has been such intense competition for business that the interest rate on some ten-year loans has been driven down (from about 3½% to 3%) at a time of rising interest rates. Moreover, many who talk about mergers as though they were the exclusive and sinister technique of the financial titans disregard the fact that most of the mergers have been between small banks. By joining forces, they can hold their own and even gain against big-city institutions. For example, the First National Bank of Merrick, L.I., was a puny \$11 million institution when it began the first of a series of eleven mergers six years ago. Today, renamed the Meadow Brook National Bank, it has assets of about \$250 million, and offers, through its 26 branches, all the services of a big bank.

Although most bankers support the merger trend, they are aware of the theoretical dangers to competition. But few of them feel that competition is being hurt—yet. The indications are just the opposite; mergers have made more banks than ever capable of competing. Said Chase Manhattan's Chairman John J. McCloy before the House Antitrust Subcommittee: "Any attempt to hold banks in a static mold, impervious to the dynamic forces reshaping the rest of society, would be to render them less useful and gradually impotent."

LABOR

Week of Decisions

The National Labor Relations Board last week issued a handful of precedent-setting decisions. Among them:

❶ A union must honor an arbitration clause in a contract. The A.F.L. Teamsters Union refused to obey such a clause in a contract with W. L. Mead, Inc. of Boston, went on strike anyway. The company fired the strikers, and the board upheld it.

❷ The NLRB ruled that it did not have the power to force a labor union, when it is an employer, to use fair labor practices. In Portland, Ore., when the Teamsters Union discovered that its 23 office workers wanted to join an A.F.L. Office Employees Union, it fired five, threatened the rest. NLRB decided that a union, as a non-profit organization, is not under NLRB jurisdiction.

❸ A union cannot legally send investigators to make "on-the-spot" examinations of job classifications. When a union tried to do this at a Westinghouse plant, the company refused to allow the investigators to enter, was upheld by the board.

❹ A company cannot insist on a contract guaranteeing a prestrike secret ballot of all workers, union and nonunion. The Borg-Warner division in Wooster, Ohio tried to write such a contract with the U.A.W.-C.I.O., but the board ruled the clause illegal because a vote by union and nonunion workers would dilute the union's bargaining powers and rights.

TEXTILES

Selling the Stretch

As the fall selling season opened this week, the biggest news among retailers is s-t-r-e-t-c-h y-a-r-n, a yarn about as elastic as rubber. Tried out for men's socks with hardly a whisper of publicity three years ago, and even opposed by many retailers, the longwearing elastic-stretch socks developed their own customers. They captured nearly 70% of the market in New York City and 25% across the nation, sent textile men scrambling to turn out dozens of new stretch-yarn products.

In both Northern and Southern knitting mills, looms are now weaving stretch yarn into men's briefs, women's girdles, T shirts, gloves, bandages, figure-tight bathing suits, swing-free golf shirts, skin-tight dancer's leotards, baby rompers that will grow with the infant, and longwearing panties that will fit any girl between two and eight.

The discovery of the yarn was a fluke. During World War II Switzerland's Heberlein and Co., and France's Billion et Cie, were trying to find a way to make ersatz wool. They failed to do so, but in the process made a nylon yarn that would stretch. In the Heberlein method, fibers are twisted, and the twist is set by heat, a sort of permanent-wave process. Then the fibers are broken down into single filaments, and those with a right-hand twist are plaited with



Hallmark Cards Incorporated, famous for distinguished Hallmark Cards and other quality products, uses Copyflex to turn out a variety of paperwork on a fast, simplified one-writing basis. Store orders for imprinted advertising materials, for instance, are processed without the need for manual transcription. In addition to providing considerable savings in clerical operations, this one-writing method affords faster and more accurate service to stores.

Two Enterprising Companies Slash Big Paperwork Costs with Copyflex



Hajoca Corporation, of Philadelphia, leading eastern wholesaler of plumbing, heating, air conditioning, refrigeration, and industrial materials, uses Copyflex to speed and simplify invoicing paperwork in its 33 eastern seaboard branches typified by the modern Philadelphia branch shown here. With Copyflex, customer invoices are produced directly from shipping orders without the time and cost of manual transcription. This has resulted in substantial savings for Hajoca Corporation and improved service to thousands of customers.

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—to feel how every finger (of either hand) falls into natural, easy working position... how the over-size, plainly labeled control keys give direct "live" response... how Totals and Sub-totals are obtained instantly by depressing bars, with no space strokes required. This is the first adding machine to fit the human hand—the first new keyboard granted a patent in years!



...and see what happens here

Actual items you enter on keyboard appear in this

Check Window before they are printed or added. For the first time on an American 10-key machine you see what you're adding—so you can work quickly and accurately.

Note, too, how Clear Signal prints automatically on tape with the first item following a total... also how True Credit Balance prints without extra motor operations or pre-setting!

From Friden—maker of the fully automatic Calculator, *The Thinking Machine of American Business*—you expect a remarkable adding machine. We promise you will not be disappointed. Ask your nearby Friden Man

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others with a left-hand twist. The result is a soft, curly yarn that will stretch and snap back.

Instead of fighting each other, Billion and Heberlein got together, agreed to sell their yarn (trade name: Helanca) together in other countries, put profits in a joint account. But Helanca was not alone in the U.S. for long. Soon U.S. companies developed their own stretch yarns—Agilon, Ban-Lon, Chadolon, Shape-2-U, Flufion and Superloft—and the whole industry bogged down in patent suits and licensing disputes. Burlington Industries, biggest U.S. textile company, was itself attached for patent infringement by Heberlein, and many other textile men were reluctant to invest money in any process that might soon be the subject of a long and expensive court fight.

But last week Burlington and Heberlein settled their dispute out of court, established an industry pattern for peace. Burlington has also joined up with a domestic competitor, Chadbourn Hosiery Mills, Inc., and organized Patentex, Inc., to handle licensing. By last week, Patentex had taken over 51 domestic and 47 foreign licenses. The industry was ready to produce—and to promote. Led by Nylon Manufacturer du Pont, more than a million dollars worth of advertising has been scheduled for the fall to create a bigger demand for stretch yarn and its many new products.

CORPORATIONS

100-Ton Mailbag

Even for American Telephone & Telegraph Co., second biggest U.S. corporation, it was a staggering job. Last week, to raise cash for expansion, A.T. & T. offered its 1,380,000 stockholders the opportunity to buy \$637 million in convertible debentures, the largest private financing ever undertaken. To handle the job, A.T. & T. had to set up a special division, bigger than many U.S. corporations. To every stockholder went a warrant,* a letter from the president, a 32-page prospectus and a stamped return envelope. The mailing weighed 100 tons, cost \$120,000 in postage alone.

To handle the mailing and sale A.T. & T. leased one of Wanamaker's block-square vacant buildings in Manhattan, hired 1,240 temporary employees, set up a line of special desks and files a block long to handle the biggest "stock book" in history. It also set up a telephone room with 20 operators to handle 800 inquiries a day, opened information counters in Boston, Chicago, San Francisco and New York to serve stockholders. Total cost of the operation: \$3,000,000.

* As a bonus, every stockholder got a warrant giving him a "right" for each share of stock held. Eight rights allow the holder to buy a \$100 debenture. He can hold it and get 3½% interest, or turn it in, after Dec. 13, with \$48 in cash, for one share of common stock. This makes it possible for the debenture holder to buy a share of stock at \$148, or \$11 less than the current selling price. Thus a right was worth about \$3.10 at last week's price of A.T. & T. stock.

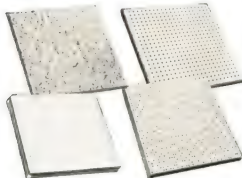
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*U. S. Design Patent D168,763

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Do business with the leader... and *more satisfaction!* These are the *3 points of leadership* to look for before you buy:

1. Experience Leadership. Through 30 years of service, Acousti-Celotex Sound Conditioning Distributors—experts all—have made more installations than any other organization!

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3. Achievement Leadership. There is no major sound conditioning problem that Acousti-Celotex experts have not tackled and solved!

So, to be *safe and sure* in your investment—depend on Acousti-Celotex leadership in the field of sound conditioning, and on the world's most widely-used and best-known acoustical products

Write Dept. TM-95 today for a Sound Conditioning Survey Chart that will bring you a *free* analysis of your own particular noise problem.

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THE DONKEY AND THE THISTLES



He was hungry all right, but not for any of the food he was packing out to the field hands for lunch. That didn't tempt him a bit.

Then he spotted some delightful looking thistles. No donkey could pass them up, of course, so he sat down and munched happily away. Which was just Aesop's way of saying that one man's meat is, indeed, another man's poison.

And in this business of investing, that's a point well taken.

Some people should stick to stocks that are comparatively safe—stocks that don't fluctuate too widely in price and have an unbroken history of dividend payments.

Others can afford greater risk for the sake of a greater return on their money.

Some people should select stocks on the basis of their prospects for price appreciation over the years ahead regardless of present yield.

And of course, there are others who, quite frankly, shouldn't buy stocks at all, who should take care of a home, insurance, and a fund for emergencies, first.

What should you do in your own situation? Which stocks should you buy? We'll be happy to prepare the most suitable program we can to fit your funds, your objectives.

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BUSINESS ABROAD

King of the Bookies

One day a gentleman collapsed in the entrance hall of White's, London's oldest, most exclusive club. Legend has it that while he was being dragged inside, other club members wagered on whether he was dead or just unconscious. This so shocked a parson that he cried out: "I protest! I believe that if the last trumpet were sounded, [Britons] would bet on whether it was a puppet show or the last Day of Judgment."

Last week, though parsons still thundered, Britons were betting more than ever. Gambling is more at home in Britain than anywhere else in the world. Every Thursday night, some 7,000,000 families gather around domestic hearths for a quiet evening at home, picking entries for the weekend mutual football (soccer) pools. Half the adult population in the isles bets, and individuals wager an average of 60¢ a week. Last year the gambling outlay amounted to \$1,540,000,000. The favorites: \$980 million on horse racing, \$336 million on dog racing, and \$207 million on football pools.

Six days a week, every week of the year, British factory workers bet on horse and greyhound races. The Methodist Temperance and Social Welfare Committee singled out this "constant interruption of industrial effort by gambling" as one of the main reasons for Britain's low productivity. But the 1951 Royal Commission on Betting pooch-pooched the thought: "Gambling on the [present] scale cannot be regarded . . . as a serious strain on our resources or manpower."

Self-Made Man. Today, the pastime of having a "flutter" is a big, respectable business in Britain, employing 100,000 workers. Lording it over the industry is a burly, self-made man named Bill Hill, 52. King of the Bookies, Hill learned the business as a bookies' runner, set himself up in business while still a teen-ager. He went broke once, before he got enough capital to withstand the heavy losses on the days the bettors "beat the books." No mobster or furtive tout, Bill now has his own Hill House, a palatial office building in London's bustling Piccadilly Circus. As the 1955-56 professional football got under way he looked to another busy year of hooking bets. He expects to handle \$16,800,000 in soccer bets, \$51,800,000 more in horse-racing wagers, \$9,800,000 on dog races—a total for the year of \$78,400,000. On this, Hill's take is 25% on soccer, 1% on racing bets at the track, and 6% away from the track, a total of \$7,102,000. His overhead is high (20% on football bets), and he keeps his profit secret. But his profit before taxes is estimated at about \$3,000,000.

Hill's enterprise is one of the largest charge-it businesses in the world. At peak season he employs 3,000 clerks in his main office and two branches (one in Glasgow, the other in the London financial district). Prospective clients call up, name banks or reputable friends as references, then ask Hill's for a weekly credit—anything from



BILL HILL

A flutter on the lost trumpet?

10 to thousands of pounds. (A few wealthy clients have no credit limits.) Once the credit is granted, the player places his bet by phone, telegram or mail. One squad of clerks makes sure the wager was received or postmarked before race time, then other clerks, sitting in the huge horse room, check each bet against the enormous blackboard that carries race results from all over England. The betting week closes Friday night; by Monday morning every client either receives his check for winnings or, more likely, his bill in a plain envelope.

"Lightning Judgment." Hill's takes thousands of bets by word of mouth, some just before race time, but a dispute is almost unknown, even though British law does not recognize gambling debts. Nevertheless, Hill's credit losses run to only 0.5% of the total, a record that a department store might envy.

Occasionally, Bill gets away from his desk and out to the track. A determined horseman himself, he has a 1,500 acre stud farm, raised one horse, Nimbus, that won the Derby in 1949. Bill calls the track his "shop window" and puts on a good display. Tugged out in a sharply cut lounge suit, silk shirt and floppy Panama, he joins one of the three representatives who handle his book at such big meets as Ascot, Epsom and Goodwood. While other bookies call their odds "ten to one," Bill goes all out: "I'll lay a thousand to a hundred." Says Bill with considerable pride: "The entire business is based on lightning judgment. Every punter [betor] is entitled to outsmart his bookmaker if he can, and good luck to him. There's no limit to what you can win, I tell my customers. We British are born gamblers."

*Buying in Brussels?
Selling in Stuttgart?*

*Here's the man
to know*



THE man with the brief case is off to visit some of our friends—some members of our world-wide family of correspondent banks. He's from our Foreign Banking Department, and he's a very good reason why you should consult The First National Bank of Chicago if you're a businessman with an eye on any overseas market.

On this extended trip, he will visit all the principal cities in 12 European countries. He'll be talking with bankers and businessmen. He'll be studying conditions and trends firsthand.

Trips like this aren't unusual with this banker. He recently completed one to nine nations of Latin America. Neither is his kind of knowledge unusual at The First. All of our Foreign Banking officers can provide up-to-date information—through personal experience and through our correspondent banks—on foreign markets and on specific firms and corporations.

That's why, for more than 90 years, we've been able to provide such expert overseas service for American business. And why at The First you'll enjoy doing business with one of the country's oldest and most experienced Foreign Banking Departments—located right in the industrial heart of the nation.

Why not call or write The First today and find out how our officers and our correspondent banks abroad can go to work for you?



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PERSONNEL

Changes of the Week

Robert Anderson Magowan, 57, was named to the newly created post of chairman of the board of Safeway Stores, Inc., the nation's second (to A. & P.) largest grocery chain (1954 sales: \$1.6 billion). He will succeed retiring President Linnan A. Warren, 66, as chief executive officer. A native of Chester, Pa., Magowan started selling handbags at R. H. Macy & Co. after graduating from Harvard, became merchandise manager of inexpensive, ready-to-wear departments at 31. He quit to become a vice president of N. W. Ayer, left the agency to go to Safeway, in which his father-in-law, Charles Merrill, head of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane, had bought controlling interest. Magowan became assistant to President Warren after three years. In 1938 he left to join



Walter Dore

SAFEWAY'S MAGOWAN

After handbags, plenty of change.

Merrill Lynch, where he directed advertising and sales promotion until he took charge of sales in 1948. Into the post of president of Safeway will go Milton L. Selby, 53. Safeway vice president and treasurer. He will receive no fixed salary, instead get the same percentage of total sales that netted Warren \$362,196 last year.

James Francis Burke, 53, a shipping clerk for Fanny Farmer Candy Shops in 1923, was elected president last week to succeed Co-Founder John D. Hayes, 71, who will remain as chairman. Burke plans few changes in the Fanny Farmer team he has helped build since he became vice president and assistant to the president in 1938.

Admiral Robert Bostwick ("Mick") Carney, 60, who retired last month as Chief of Naval Operations, was elected a director of Fairchild Engine and Airplane Corp. to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Admiral J. H. Towers (TIME, May 9).



Cuts
Costs
50%

Man with stapler beats man with hammer 2 to 1

What you see here is a race between a woodworking shop's two best cabinetmakers shown assembling haberdashery shelf dividers. One is doing the job the conventional way, with hammer, finishing nails and nail set. The other is using the new Bostitch T3 Air-Driven Tacker which drives and countersinks nail-type staples semi-automatically.

Results: staples beat nails better than 2 to 1.

The Bostitch T3 won out on other counts, too. The shop foreman reports staples more accurately placed than nails. And each staple is neatly countersunk, its $\frac{3}{4}$ " legs pressing outward in the wood to give greater holding power. Pressing the slim nose of the T3 against the work triggers its action, leaves one hand free for positioning and assembly.

The new T3 is just one of 800 kinds of Bostitch staplers that cut costs all along the line in factories, shops, offices and stores. To help you pick the right staplers for your fastening jobs, Bostitch has 375 Economy Men in 123 cities in the U. S. and Canada, the largest, best-trained group of its kind.

Call in your nearest Bostitch Economy Man for a complete study of your fastening methods. There's no obligation. He'll tell you honestly whether stapling can save you money.

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— Respectfully,
McKesson & Robbins, Inc.
New York, New York
importers thereof

Blended
Scotch Whiskies

Martin's De Luxe
12 years old • 86.8 proof

Married. Mamie Van Doren (real name: Joan Lucille Olander), 23, bosomy Hollywood starlet (*Yankee Pasha*); and Ray Anthony, 33, bandleader; both for the second time; in Toledo.

Married. Veronica Lake (real name: Constance Keane), 35, cinemactress (*Married a Witch*); and Joseph McCarthy, 40; she for the third time. He for the second; in Traverse City, Mich.

Married. Frank Lloyd, 66, two-time Academy Award-winning Hollywood director (for *Divine Lady*, 1928; and *Cavalcade*, 1932); and Virginia Kellogg, 47, script writer (*Caged*); both for the second time; aboard a yacht as it steamed under the Golden Gate Bridge.

Divorced. By Frances Langford, 39, jukebox, radio and film songstress; Jon Hall, 42, sometime breechclouted star of South Sea island films (*The Hurricane*); after 17 years of marriage, no children; in Titusville, Fla.

Divorced. James Michener, 48, novelist (*The Bridges of Toko-Ri*), winner of a 1947 Pulitzer Prize (for *Tales of the South Pacific*); by his second wife, Vange A. Nord Michener, 33; after seven years of marriage, no children; in Philadelphia.

Divorced. By Mary Astor, 49, longtime cinemactress (*The Maltese Falcon*); fourth husband Thomas Wheelock, 51, sometime stock broker; after ten years of marriage; no children; in Los Angeles.

Died. Colonel Graham W. West, 43, much-decorated U.S. commander of a Spitfire squadron in World War II who lost both legs fighting a ground fire near a booby-trapped Nazi plane in Tunis in 1943, recovered to fly with artificial legs in the D-day Normandy invasion; after a short illness; in Enterprise, Ore.

Died. Willi Baumeister, 66, topnotch West German nonobjective painter whose work was banned by Hitler; of a stroke; in his Stuttgart studio.

Died. Dr. Friedrich von Prittwitz und Gaffron, 71, onetime (1927-33) German Ambassador to the U.S. under the Weimar Republic, one of the founders of Chancellor Adenauer's Christian Democratic Party; of arthritis; in Munich.

Died. George Francis ("Old Worcester") Booth, 84, editor and publisher of Massachusetts' Worcester *Telegram* and the *Evening Gazette* (circ. 157,678); in Gloucester, Mass.

Died. E. Lansing Ray, 71, longtime editor and publisher of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*; of a heart attack; in Rye Beach, N.H. Ray sold the newspaper to Manhattan's S. I. Newhouse last spring (TIME, April 4), but remained as publisher.

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automatic constant lever . . . total transfer feature**

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Multiply figures as you would write them—only the multiplicand, multiplier and answer, properly identified by symbols, are printed on the tape.

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Ever
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with hand-built,
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arch



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CINEMA

Giant Step

Since he quit producing Hollywood movies in 1949 because movieland had become "an assembly-line operation," Producer David Oliver (*Gone With the Wind*) Selznick has made several abortive moves toward regaining his old position as the Goliath of U.S. filmland. Last week Selznick took a giant step in that direction: he signed a three-year contract with RKO Radio Pictures for a series of top-quality movies to be produced by the Selznick Co., Inc. at RKO expense. And the word was quietly passed that if all went well, Dave Selznick would eventually take charge of all RKO's movie and TV projects.

The tie-up was clearly calculated to help revive ailing RKO, which was bought in July for \$25 million by General Tele-radio, a subsidiary of Akron's General Tire and Rubber Co. And who could better calculate that Selznick's movie-making talent might turn the trick than new RKO President Daniel T. O'Shea and new Executive Vice-President Charles Glett, both Selznick alumni?

To re-establish itself in the movie business, RKO will redistribute a list of old, sure money-making Selznick productions (*Rebecca*, *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*), push them with nationwide TV promotion and ad campaigns. Selznick will produce at least one picture a year for RKO (he expects to start three this winter), and serve as executive producer of the others. As soon as he gets RKO's pictures under way, he plans to begin producing movies specifically for TV. Presumably General Tele-radio will get first crack at them.

Selznick grandly announced his plan to use TV and film to create new stars. "Just like I did before with Gregory Peck, Vivien Leigh, Ingrid Bergman, Jennifer Jones, Joseph Cotten and others." But, lest anyone got the idea that he was playing second fiddle to anybody, he added a typical Selznick postscript: "I'm concerned with the building of the Selznick Co., not with RKO primarily. . . . I'll be working on a program of production for the Selznick Co. to establish it as an important producing factor in the motion-picture industry."

The New Pictures

Svengoli (M.-G.-M.). Faced with making a 1955 movie out of *Trilby*, George du Maurier's period novel of 1894, Director Noel Langley decided to play the story straight. As a result, moviegoers get a full treatment of the giant-sized nobilities and epic despair that swirl up from Victorian drama, reflected in the iridescent mirror of *fin de siècle* Paris.

Essentially, the film chronicles the triumph of British pluck over Levantine cunning. On one side are ranked wholesome Terence Morgan and his fellow painters (Derek Bond and Paul Rogers); on the other looms the hypnotic Svengali



PRODUCER SELZNICK
Back in production.

(oldtime Shakespearean Actor Donald Wolfit), who drifts about the screen in tattered clothes, rather like a grounded crow. In between is Hildegard Neff, who makes *Trilby*, the Irish artist's model, exactly the "great, beautiful, stupid cow" of a woman that Du Maurier intended.

The romance between Artist Morgan and Hildegard strikes its first snag when he is horrified to discover her posing in the nude for an art class; its second, when Morgan's mother begs Hildegard not to ruin her son by marrying him. Hildegard, who has been using Svengali's hypnotism as a sort of aspirin treatment for her headaches, is so unnerved by this classic gambit that she falls completely under Svengali's power. His fell purpose: to make a world-famous diva of her. Morgan searches madly for his lost love until, kicked by a horse, he retires to England and an armchair. Hildegard, having conquered all Europe with her magic voice (dubbed in by Elisabeth Svengalkopf), now appears at London's Covent Garden. Morgan rushes to the concert, pits his plain brain and pure heart against the hypnotic evil of Svengali. Love, eventually, conquers all, and Svengali dies, apparently of mortification.

Pete Kelly's Blues [Warner], the second movie that Jack Webb—the big gun on TV's *Dragnet*—has directed and starred in, is pretty much the same old dum-de-dum-dumfounding stuff, but set in ragtime. Webb has cast himself this time as a sort of Prohibition era Lord Jim with a growl machine, a cornet player in a honky-tonk who caves in to a protection racketeer (Edmond O'Brien) and has to keep running from his conscience with the racketeer riding on his billfold. At last he runs into Janet Leigh, a flapper with more



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visible flap than the censor generally allows, and he flips back to normal. Yet, at the fadeout, as the old meanie cops his bye-bye tablets, and the hero rides off unscathed on some of the ickiest two-beat ever taped, there is room to wonder if justice was really done.

The picture offers one spiffy spoof of the '20s, a Prohibition party with hoofing on the pool table, dunking in the fish pond and a charge at the punch bowl with drawn sabers. And there are some swell lines for those who relish the era's nasal note of prosperous disillusion. "There won't ever be no patter of little feet in my house," drones one pickled tomato, "unless I want to rent some mice." Best of all, Ella Fitzgerald and Peggy Lee sing real well, and pretty often.

As to the rest, somebody has kicked the slats out of the script, the gin-millinery and the sets are corny, and the color is



JACK WEBB & JANET LEIGH
A flopper with flop.

absolutely bloodbuck. It is Actor Webb, however, who sounds the real clinker in his *Blues*. The man lips onto a horn, or a woman, with about as much feeling as other men show for a K ration. His self-effacing style of behavior, designed to set him off as the calm eye of hurricane scenes, makes him instead, when the mood is less violent, a sort of hole down which all meaning and interest disappear. The funniest frame, for instance, was not meant to be funny: Actor Webb is seen standing beside a wooden Indian, and for a moment it is hard to tell them apart.

Love Is a Many-Splendored Thing [20th Century-Fox] has Hollywood once more trying to unite East and West and once more, proving it is not meant that the twain shall meet. Han Suyin (Jennifer Jones) is a stately Eurasian doctor in Hong Kong, much finer than any of the resident Europeans or Chinese. At a cocktail party she catches the eye of Mark



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Elliott (William Holden), a dashing U.S. correspondent, who is every bit as noble-souled as she. Having met, they fall in love, and the camera patiently escorts the lovers to a native festival, an isolated bathing beach, and to the top of a wind-swept hill. Every time they look deep in each other's eyes, the theme song swells to a crescendo. She murmurs cryptic remarks about life and love; he responds with equally neat epigrams. It's all pretty Confucian.

But there are problems. Jennifer wants to give her life to medicine and to China. Bill has a mean wife who refuses him a divorce. In madcap fashion they fly off to Macao for an illicit week together, but Holden is torn from her arms by orders from the home office: war has broken out in Korea. Now the movie settles down to a long stretch of letter-reading—that is, Jennifer reads the letters on the screen,



WILLIAM HOLDEN & JENNIFER JONES
Not meet to meet.

but Bill's voice, vibrant on the sound-track, recites the words. Then comes *Many Splendored's* twist ending. Usually, in pictures like this, it is the beautiful half-caste who must die. But Hollywood has grown up. This time it is the American hero who gets killed.

Based on the autobiographical novel by Han Suyin (TIME, Dec. 8, 1952), the movie has moments when the love affair seems believable and truly splended, but not even the accomplished acting of Jennifer Jones and William Holden can consistently lift the film from its morass of sentimental fudge.

The *Man from Laramie* (Columbia) has been distinguished in ten selected cities across the U.S. with a publicity gimmick that is more inventive than anything in the movie: newspaper ads invite the public to "call Jimmy Stewart," and list a phone number. Those who do so can then hear the never-grown-up rasp of

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Jimmy is now twice as hot for revenge as before. He trails Nicol into town, thrashes him and then pitches into Nicol's keeper, Arthur Kennedy. This brawl is suspended by the arrival, in turn, of Nicol's father (Donald Crisp), who owns all the country for miles around. He offers to pay damages for the mule train if Jimmy will just leave town. But then, where would the picture be? So Jimmy sticks around, makes mild love to Cathy O'Donnell, outwits a treacherous assailant, shoots Nicol in the hand, exposes Kennedy as a seller of guns to the Apaches and, in short, ties up a multitude of loose ends in time to ride off as Cathy O'Donnell stares wistfully after him. She doesn't know where he lives, doesn't even know his phone number.

CURRENT & CHOICE

The Sheep Has Five Legs. French Comic Fernandel, who is much too funny for one man, plays six men. He is too funny for six men too. (TIME, Sept. 5.)

Ulysses. The Homeric legend made (in Italy) into a foaming saga of sea adventure; with Kirk Douglas, Silvana Mangano. (TIME, Aug. 22.)

I Am a Camera. A nymph's regress in Christopher Isherwood's Berlin; Julie Harris, at both hooch and cootch, is a comic sensation. (TIME, Aug. 15.)

The Shrike. The story of a morally helpless husband (José Ferrer) and his predatory wife (June Allyson) is a brilliant movie translation of Joseph Kramm's Pulitzer-Prizewinning play. (TIME, July 25.)

Mr. Roberts. First-rate retelling of the long-run Broadway hit about life aboard a Navy supply ship; with Henry Fonda, James Cagney. (TIME, July 18.)

Hiroshima. A propaganda-heavy but harrowing Japanese-made film about the atomic destruction of a living city. (TIME, May 24.)

Violent Saturday. Three thugs rob a bank in a picture as simple and as nerve-racking as a bomb; with Victor Mature, Richard Egan, Ernest Borgnine. (TIME, May 16.)

Marty. The love story of a "very good butcher": home truth and homely humor in the life of an ordinary man—well perceived by Playwright Paddy Chayefsky, well expressed by Ernest Borgnine, Betsy Blair. (TIME, April 18.)



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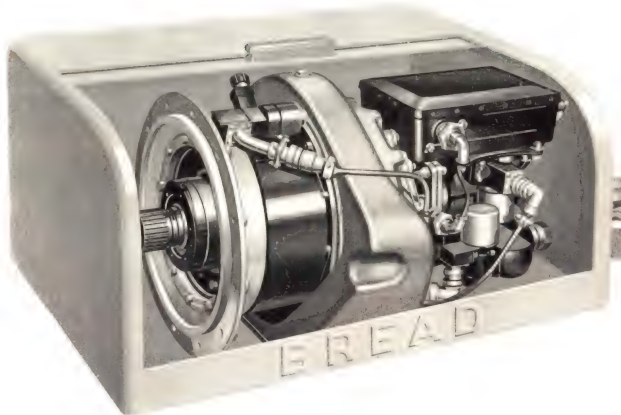


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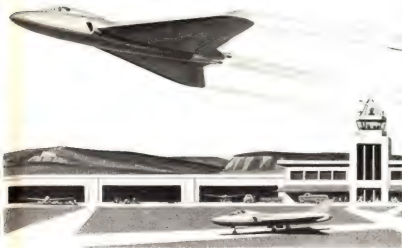
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Fanny

OUR SAMOAN ADVENTURE (264 pp.)—
Fanny and Robert Louis Stevenson—
Harper (\$4).

*Teacher, tender comrade, wife,
A fellow-farer true through life,
Heart whole and soul free,
The August Father gave to me.*

At the summit of Mt. Vaea on Upolu in the Samoa Islands, these lines are inscribed on an unpretentious tomb. Set in another part of the monument are the more famous lines beginning

*Under the wide and starry sky,
Dig the grave and let me lie . . .*

In this grave lies a man once hailed as a great writer, but currently out of fashion. Buried beside him is a woman who

scratched out herself, had it occurred to her that anyone might ever want to print her diary. Despite such outbursts, this is a happy-souled and sometimes uproarious book. It belongs to the domestic misadventure school, but it is a book entirely lacking in self-pity.

The remarkable discovery is that, by the standards of today, Fanny was in some ways a better writer than her husband. She could not evoke a mood; Stevenson was one of the great mood-evokers. Neither could she give one the sight, smell and taste of an island dawn, a rainy day in Edinburgh, or a starlight night aboard ship. But she had directness, forceful earthiness and an eye for the ridiculous.

The diary starts in September 1890, when the Stevensons first settled down at Vailima, their home on Upolu, Louis, who was tubercular, had traveled the globe in search of health, and the Samoan climate

ever trying to help. "Simi [the butler] . . . is breaking everything we possess. He smiles with a kind tolerance when he smashes something precious, and is more like an English colonel than words can express."

In January 1894, the year he died, Robert Louis Stevenson began to fear that his work was going stale and wrote that he could actually wish to die, though suicide "is not thought the ticket in the best circles." In December 1894, at 44, he died of a cerebral hemorrhage. His mother was present, and it is her account of the death that Editor Neider presents. There is nothing more from Fanny. The spell was broken, the ledger book was closed, and there was nothing left but to sell Vailima and eventually return to the States. Twenty years later she died, and her ashes were carried back to Samoa.

It is unfortunate that Fanny attached no importance whatever to her writing, and that she accepted, though with injured feelings, Louis' good-natured taunt that she had the "soul of a peasant." A mere four years with Fanny Stevenson's steady eye leaves the reader wanting more.

Pidgin for Progressives

THE LANGUAGE OF COMMUNISM (149 pp.)—Harry Hodgkinson—Pitman (\$3.75).

Communication between the Eastern Marxist and Western Christian—whether in courtesies at the summit or in the lower depths of an interrogation cell—is always baffled by language difficulties. The two biggest Communist nations expatriated the language of Tolstoy and Confucius, and interpreters are available. But who will interpret the language of Marxism, which presents problems more complex than the conjugation of a Russian verb or the tonal inflections of Mandarin? That many-splendored monolith, world Communism, is, in fact, a monoglot, whatever national form its utterance takes; it aspires to give a new frame for human thought.

In his *Language of Communism*, Author Harry Hodgkinson, sometime intelligence officer in the British Royal Navy, sets out a few trail-markers through the petrifying forest of bolshevised Marxist linguistics. Hodgkinson modestly calls his book a glossary; to compile it, he has evidently tramped the great lava beds of Soviet journalism, literature, ukases, encyclopedias, decrees and polemics, and toiled in the lead mines of the Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin classics. The result is not a formal study, but a beginner's handbook of what might be called progressive pidgin, published in England under the honest title of *Doubletalk*.

Peering through the bars at Author Hodgkinson's caged semantic monsters, the reader will find such strange animals as the Marxist breed of **equality** (*равенство*). "By equality Marxism means, not equalization of individual requirements and individual life, but the abolition of classes," said Stalin to the 17th Party Congress (1934). "And so on for a



FANNY & ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON WITH SAMOAN COMPANIONS
Also, a disenchanted mother-in-law.

was hardly thought of as a writer at all, but who may well burst forth posthumously with a bestseller, Fanny Van de Grift Oshourne Stevenson has been known—if at all—as a sort of two-dimensional adjunct to her great husband Robert Louis Stevenson. Now, all at once, Fanny is three-dimensional. Anthologist-Author Charles Neider, aided by infra-red and ultraviolet light, but hindered by often almost illegible handwriting, has published Fanny's diary, which he discovered gathering dust in a Monterey, Calif. museum.

Eye for the Ridiculous. Editor Neider's eye-racking job was complicated by the fact that many passages scattered throughout the fading ledger had been deleted—crossed out by a modern pen using blue ink, probably after Fanny's death in 1914. Under the probing rays, the suppressed passages turned out, in the main, to be hasty bursts of irritation over petty matters, which Fanny would no doubt have

seemed to help. Indianapolis-born Fanny had been a pioneer of sorts in California in post-Gold-Rush days. She was married to a restless clerk-soldier-prospecter, later divorced him. The easy, outdoor life in Samoa was made for her. Her enthusiasm seems to have cheered Louis; it only annoyed his mother, who hated Samoa. Fanny wrote: "She dislikes the life here which we find so enchanting, and is disappointed and soured that she is not able to persuade us to throw it all up and go to the colonies. We have given the colonies a fair trial, and they mean death to Louis . . . It is very difficult for me to understand that anyone can prefer a life of calls, leaving and receiving cards, with a proper church and invested meals and a nap on Sundays . . ."

Soul of a Peasant? Fanny delighted in a fairyland peopled with lovely and fantastically incompetent natives who were always either crying or laughing, and for-



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page of valuable documentation of George Orwell's porcine commissar whose classic formula was: "All animals are equal but some animals are more equal than others." Similarly, Author Hodgkinson has fun with the word **peace** (*mir*) and the bellicose roarings of those who advocate it, including the Czech miner who promised to "batter the warmongers to death with peace."

From other useful listings, the reader will learn that the Communists are particularly happy over the word **krasnyi**, which means both red and beautiful in Russian; that **salami tactics**, a term originated in salami-rich Hungary, means slicing away opposition gradually; and that **absolutism** (*absolutizm*) in Russia ended, once and for all, with the overthrow of the Czarist regime. There are also such formidable coinages as **shurmovshino**, based on the German word *Sturm*, which means a last-minute production spurt in a factory to meet a quota. The volume shows that one word can have different meanings when used by Communists in Russia or in the West. According to a Hungarian female Communist, for instance, the **informer** (*donoschik*) is "the mightiest and most honorable discharger of responsibility." But in Western Communist polemics, which passionately try to blacken the characters of all ex-Communists who have returned with news from the dark side of the moon, informer is a dirty word.

The book answers many questions, but it will also stimulate some readers to ask others. **Family** (*semya*), a subject which has deeply preoccupied Marxist theoreticians, is taken care of with a few foolish quotes from current Soviet sources about the unearthly beauty of family life in the forthcoming Communist order. But a student of the language of Communism should also know Marx's opinion that among the proletarians the family practically does not exist (or in any case is a device for capitalist exploitation of their children) and among the bourgeoisie is merely a mask for prostitution.

The book clears up the Communist meaning of **hooliganism** and offers an engaging illustration (*see cut*), but the reader might still wish to know how an Irish patronymic became the eponym for such an apparently large group of Soviet scoundrels, uncultured types and downright gangsters. Its derivation may be traced to Marx's class-conscious habit of referring to his working-class critics as "Lumpen-proletariat, scum, sweepings," etc.

Although there is an informative entry under **plumbing** (*vodoprovod*, and mostly bad, in Russia), the student will not learn why **fellow traveler** (*poputchnik*) is now used only by such enemies of the people as congressional committees, or that the word **progressive** (*progressivny*) now means what fellow traveler once meant. The American scholar gets shortest shrift. What was a Browderite? The loveless Lovestonite? The sad Shachtmanite? The lumber-jacketed Wobblite?

Despite such defects, the book is highly useful. It will suggest to the reader that

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the language of Soviet bureaucracy is simply the herd noise of a pack of exceedingly dull and humorless rogues. It also shows that international Communism has created a linguistic apparatus for a general attack on the whole logical structure of the Western mind—an attack which does not cease when Moscow talks peace.

A full-dress study of the language of Communism has yet to be written, and would probably represent an intellectual feat more difficult than Bishop Colenso's codification of Zulu grammar or the deciphering of the Rosetta Stone. Meanwhile, Author Hodgkinson has made a commendable beginning.

Lady in Waiting

THE MEMOIRS OF CATHERINE THE GREAT (400 pp.)—Edited by Dominique Maroger, with an introduction by Dr. G. P. Gooch—Macmillan (\$5).

At seven, Sophia Augusta Frederica, the penniless daughter of a petty German princeling, found "this idea of a crown . . . running in my head then like a tune and [it] has been running . . . ever since." The music never stopped. Little Sophia of Stettin became Catherine the Great of Russia, one of the most brilliant women ever to mount a throne. Her *Memoirs*, published for the first time in an unexpurgated English-language edition, take Catherine only to the threshold of the throne. Nonetheless, her chronicle tells in candid detail how uneasy sleeps the head that even waits for a crown.

In 1744 Russia's Empress Elizabeth summoned 14-year-old Sophia to Moscow to marry Grand Duke Peter (later Tsar Peter III). Elizabeth's nephew and heir, Peter, a German-born second cousin of his bride-to-be, at 16 was a pock-marked childish lad who prattled only of soldiers and toys, and in the next 18 years expanded his interests to include mistresses, hounds and drinking. Catherine, as Sophia was rechristened when she entered the Russian Orthodox Church, soon sized him up: "I believe that the Crown of Russia attracted me more than his person.

Susceptible Skin. In the 16 years of waiting for the aging Empress Elizabeth to die, Catherine had ample time for self-study. Isolated by sycophants and informers, the young Duchess had no friends to turn to in the Russian court, which, for all its Frenchified airs, was a hear pit of intrigue and malevolence. "One could lay a wager that half the court could hardly read, and I would be surprised if more than a third could write," noted Catherine, who was soon wading through the classics of courtcraft (Tacitus, Plutarch, Montesquieu) and such French philosophers as Voltaire, D'Alembert and Diderot. To Encyclopedist Diderot, after her accession, she once wrote: "You philosophers are lucky men. You write on paper, and paper is patient. Unfortunate Empress that I am, I write on the susceptible skins of living beings."

Catherine learned to preserve her own susceptible skin through "meticulous honesty and good will." Her maxim: "Behav-



RUSSIA'S "HOOLIGAN"
Always the attack.

so that the kind love you, the evil fear you, and all respect you." Of her conduct during those years, she writes: "I would say about myself that I was every inch a gentleman with a mind much more male than female."

Planned Parenthood. Catherine's self-portrait is in demure contrast to the picture drawn by historians, who characterize her as a Messalina, with a reputed score of 55 lovers. She was the first to concede her womanly charms, admitted—in a passage expurgated from the 1907 Russian edition—that these were "the halfway house to temptation." But she intimates strongly that Peter never consummated their marriage and that her first affairs during the years of waiting were instigated, apparently by the Empress, to perpetuate the dynasty. Her first lover, Courtier Serge



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Saltikov, was "handsome as the dawn; there was no one to compete with him in that." But as soon as the required heir, the future Tsar Paul II, was born, Saltikov was snatched away by Empress Elizabeth and discreetly dispatched to Sweden.

Catherine's next fling at planned parenthood was with dashing Count (later Polish King) Stanislas Poniatowski; and "this one," she wrote later, "was both loving and loved from 1755 till 1761." Although, according to Poniatowski, Peter encouraged this affair, the Grand Duke was dumfounded by the end product. "Heaven alone knows how it is that my wife becomes pregnant!" he exclaimed.

The *Memoirs* come to an end before Catherine's years of waiting. Thus, she does not defend herself against history's presumption that she was responsible for Peter's murder, ten days after the army made Catherine Empress of Russia. The narrative is nevertheless a disarmingly intimate conversation, across cultures and continents, by a woman of sense and sensibility who lived more than 50 years in Russia in the awareness that "fundamentally no Russian really likes a foreigner."

Apocalyptic March

MAYBE I'M DEAD (408 pp.)—Joe Klaas—Macmillan (\$4.50).

On the polar-cold morning of Jan. 28, 1945, 2nd Lieut. Jim Weis of the U.S. Army Air Forces scowled bleakly at his barbed-wire confines and remarked to some fellow P.W.s: "Maybe I'm dead and don't know it." For some 10,000 captured Allied airmen in Stalag Luft III, a German prisoner-of-war camp in East Prussia, hell began that night.

The German armies were in full retreat from their disastrous Russian campaign. On half an hour's notice, the prisoners were ordered to march west, through 40°-below-zero cold, across the same winter terrain where Napoleon's ragged foot soldiers once made their own decimating retreat from Moscow. Having lived on half rations for nearly a year, the shabby, shaggy marchers had more to fear than hunger or freezing. Their long, anonymous column made a tempting target for Allied air power, beginning the final sky mop-up in Europe.

The forced march, which cost scores of lives, is the factual backbone of ex-Newsmen Joe Klaas's first novel. Like the book's hero Jim Weis, Seattle-born Author Klaas got into World War II in one of Britain's Eagle Squadrons as a Royal Air Force fighter pilot. After Pearl Harbor, Joe Klaas, like Hero Weis, was "sold" to the U.S. Army Air Force for \$25,000. Like Weis, he was shot down in Tunisia by Luftwaffe fighters, resold by an Arab to the Germans for \$20, spent two years behind Nazi fences, and finally

© Britain, desperate for trained pilots to stem Hitler's air blitz, set up the first of her three Eagle Squadrons, made up of U.S. volunteers, in 1940. Two years later, with the U.S. in the war, Britain transferred the Eagles wholesale to the A.A.F., was duly compensated in the R.A.F.'s cost of training them.

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TIME, SEPTEMBER 12, 1955

took part in the apocalyptic march he writes about.

To retrace his P.W. characters' lives, Novelist Klaas uses the familiar time-machine or flashback technique. Wyoming Schoolteacher Fritz Heine is a home-loving navigator who has never really navigated; Bombardier Robert Montgomery (pleasantly plagued by his cinemactor name) is a Texan who winds up gladly admitting that a hot pilot known only as Thunderbird, "a guy with seven Air Medals, two D.F.C.s and a D.S.C., is no ordinary nigger." The book's only homegrown villain, Colonel Condon, was booted from West Point after his third year for cheating on a French exam, now nobly carried on by bartering stolen food for his emaciated comrades' wristwatches. Standard Nazis, snarling or whining as occasion demands, fill out the cast on the long road to another prison camp and, finally, to Allied victory. *Maybe I'm Dead* lacks the dramatic pinnacles of truly stirring war fiction. Yet it is impressive for its inexorable credibility, and its very sketchiness gives it the fascination of daily war communiqués, tersely measuring ground gained against a scale of fallen men.

Southern Discomfort

THE LOVED AND THE UNLOVED [248 pp.]—Thomas Hal Phillips—Harper (\$3).

The practitioners of the sorghum and shotgun school of fiction usually start with two advantages: their general grimness, a quality of mind sympathetic to critics; the fact that they follow red clay paths already cleared for the public by William Faulkner and Erskine Caldwell. These advantages may make Southern Phillips' fourth novel a success.

The hero is a sharecropper's son named Max Harper, a simple, violent, yet good-hearted fellow with a clubfoot. He falls in love with the landlord's daughter and develops an understandable hatred for her mean, spoiled brother. The paternalistic but unscrupulous landlord persuades young Harper to sign lying papers in order to get his clubfoot straightened at an insurance company's expense. Hated, Harper becomes a combat infantryman in World War II. He returns to find his cabin burned down, his girl married, and the landlord's wicked son in charge of the farm. When the son threatens to expose Harper's insurance fraud, Harper shoots him dead.

This unhappy tale is told in the first person, a technique that fails because the author predicated a low intellectual ceiling yet a high level of sensibility for Max Harper, and systematically violates both. He contradicts the hero's simplicity by putting such high-flown ideas in his head as this: "A man's mind is the scales and his heart is the balance, and the weight of a matter depends on the heaviness of the heart."

Author Phillips has produced a keg of potent Southern discomfort recommended only to those who agree that "the weight of a matter depends on the heaviness of the heart."

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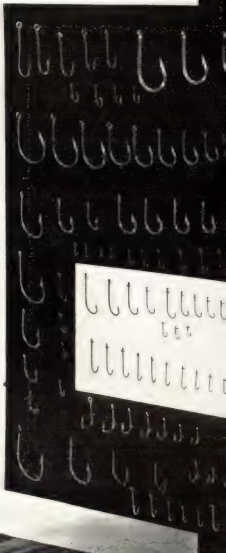
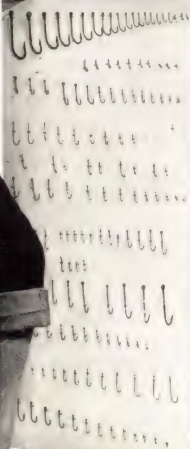
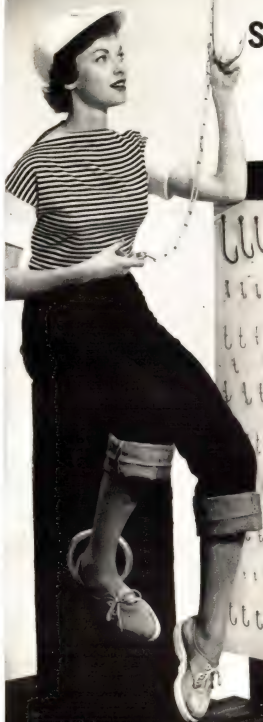
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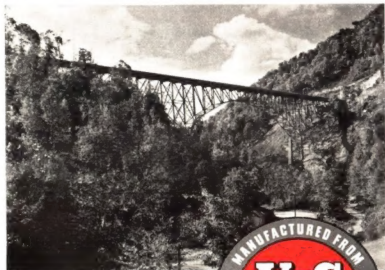




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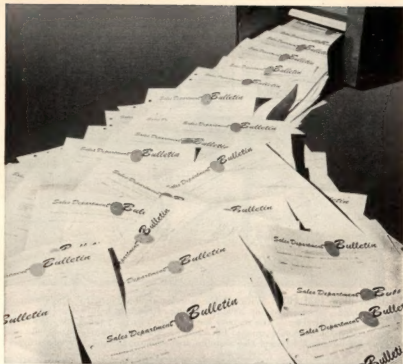
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MISCELLANY

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For Worse. In Ventura, Calif., Police Lieutenant Ray Rude arrested Lenwood Andrew Jeanne as he left a wedding chapel with his new bride, impounded the wedding ring, accused Jeanne of purchasing it with a bad check, booked him on suspicion of forgery.

Savoir-Faire. In Detroit, Arnold L. Humphrey, 20, got a ten-day jail sentence for reckless driving after police spotted him perched on the door of his convertible with his legs dangling above the street, while he steered with one hand, worked the brake and the accelerator with a tree branch held in the other.

Liquidated. In New Bern, N.C., after Hurricanes Connie and Diane roared over his land, Harlowe Waldrop advertised in the local *Sun-Journal*: "Have some waterfront property previously listed by the foot or acre, now reduced and offered by the gallon."

The Tender Trap. In Birmingham, police declared their 25-year-old armored car outmoded after they shot it up with carbine rounds in a test, watched the bullets easily rip through one side of the car, dent the other.

Shoal Waters. In Mobile, Ala., Seaman John W. Jones sued the United Fruit Co. for \$75,200 damages after he wrenched his back fleeing from a snake in his bunk, slipped on a grease smear and fell off an engine-room ladder.

Timber Topper. In Pasadena, Calif., after he flushed a midnight prowler from his house, chased him out the back door and was outdistanced in a dash across the yard, House Owner Ronald L. Miller watched while the burglar easily hurdled the back fence, noticed that he wore a pair of spiked track shoes.

Peekaboo. In Cleveland, Common Pleas Court Judge Samuel Silbert ordered Lazo Gasic, 40, to find a new home during divorce proceedings after his wife Johanna, 35, explained: "He's extremely jealous—he lifts up my folding bed several times a night expecting to find someone under it."

No Time for Sergeants. In Seoul, on Korean duty since April 1954, Sergeant Samuel Gelfman rushed to clear matters with his company commander, hurriedly informed *Pacific Stars & Stripes* that his home-town newspaper had erred when it printed a report stating that he had just spent a weekend sunning himself at Ocean Beach, N.J.

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